UMASS/AMHERST
312066013259813

THE BOOK OF
KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD
PRESIDENT OF M. A. C.
1906 - 1924

MASSACHUSETTS
STATE COLLEGE

GOODELL LIBRARY

LA
307
A2M5

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

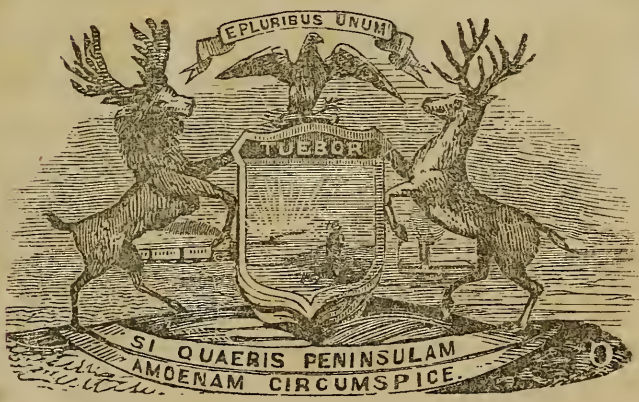
OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

With Accompanying Documents,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.



By Authority.

LANSING:
Hosmer & Kerr, Printers to the State.
1861.

370
.977
M58

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT,..... 1
Normal School,..... 4
Agricultural College,..... 5
Primary Schools,..... 6
Graded, or Union Schools,..... 9
School Taxes,..... 14
Apportionment of Public Moneys,..... 15
State Teachers' Institutes,..... 18
Supervision of the Schools,..... 21
District and Township Libraries,..... 24
Journal of Education,..... 31
School Apparatus,..... 32
Educational Legislation,..... 33

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION—REPORT—
Normal School,..... 37
Agricultural College,..... 41
School Library Books contracted for,..... 59

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Report of Principal,..... 61
" " " " Treasurer,..... 71

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—Report of Treasurer,..... 77

STATE REFORM SCHOOL—Report of Board,..... 83
" " " " Treasurer,..... 87
" " " " Superintendent,..... 91
" " " " Teacher, ...113
" " " " Physician,.....119
" " " By-Laws,.....121

PAGE.

University of Michigan—
Report of Board of Regents,....132
" President,....137
" Finance Committee,....150
" Board of Visitors,....153
Adrian College,....171
Wesleyan Seminary and Female College,....173
Kalamazoo College—
Report of Visitors,....183
Michigan Female College,....185
Olivet College,....187
Michigan Collegiate Institute,....199
Colon Seminary,....200
Detroit Female Seminary,....201
German English School,....207
Dickinson Institute,....209
Disco Academy,....210
Lapeer Seminary,....212
Young Ladies' Seminary and Collegiate Institute, Monroe,....214
Union Schools—
Detroit,....219
Eaton Rapids,....224
Kalamazoo,....225
Ontonagon,....231
Otsego,....232
Three Rivers,....234
Vassar,....235
Abstracts of Inspectors' Reports,....238

NOTICE.

This Report is forwarded to the several County Clerks in the State of Michigan for distribution, as follows :

To each County Clerk, one copy ;

To each County Treasurer, one copy ;

To each Township Clerk, one copy ;

To each Township Library, one copy ;

To each District Library, one copy ;

To the Director, for the use of the District Board, in each District having no Library, one copy ;

To each City Clerk, for the use of the City Library, ten copies.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 7.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

To the Legislature af the State of Michigan:

The annual reports received at the Office of Public Instruction, for the year 1860, from the Primary Schools and incorporated Institutions of Learning, exhibit a very gratifying growth of the educational interests of the State. The enlightened zeal and liberal spirit which have wrought such changes in our Schools within the past few years, are becoming the settled habit and permanent sentiment of the people. Our State is gaining a wide and enviable reputation for its educational advantages, and the Schools, fostered with such a wise liberality, are reacting with an evident and beneficial power upon the material interests as well as public character of our citizenship. A full exhibit of all the facts would prove, it is believed, that our University, and Union and Primary Schools and other institutions of learning are contributing as much to the merely material progress and development of the State, as are the Rail Roads and Banks and mining interests which have heretofore claimed so large a share of the attention of our Law-makers. No questions more immediately concern and interest the entire

people of the State than those which relate to the perfection and support of the public Schools. It is to be hoped, therefore, that these questions will gain from the Legislature that wise and deliberate attention which their importance demands and which is so essential to any safe and sufficient legislation. It should be reflected that any change in the School Laws, reaches every district and affects every home in the State.

The great magnitude and importance of this department of the public interest, and its claims upon the regards of the wise and patriotic statesman, will be evident from the following comprehensive exhibit of the personal and pecuniary resources of the Schools.

The territory of the State is distributed into more than four thousand School Districts, each having its group of homes and home interests, and its separate Schoolhouse and School, where the great work of educating the young goes yearly on. In these thousands of School Districts, are living, as shown by the School census of 1860, two hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four children, of the ages to which the law adjudges instruction to be due. In this great mass of childhood, embracing nearly one-third of our entire population, lie the germs of the future character and power of the State.

There were employed the past year in the care of these Schools and the education of these children, seven thousand nine hundred and forty-one Teachers. Nearly two thousand citizens bore the office and discharged the duties of School Inspectors in the supervision of this work, and more than twelve thousand district School officers were engaged in the management of the affairs of the separate districts.

There is invested in School-houses and other School property, in the primary School districts of the State, as shown even in the partial returns, the magnificent sum of $1,505,616 34.

The wages of the teachers of the Schools, last year, amounted to $467,286 50; and, if we add to this the amount paid to School officers, the cost of School library and books, and the expenses attendant upon maintaining children at School, the whole

annual cost of our educational interest will fall but little short of one million of dollars, a sum greater than the entire aggregate of expenditures by the State government for all other purposes. An interest so costly and grand may well claim the attention of the law-makers of the State, even though we leave out of sight the mighty and transforming influences which this vast enginery of education is exerting upon all the spiritual and mental forces of the State, shaping the character, animating the industry, and inspiring, with higher aims and more fruitful plans, the enterprize of the people.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The annual report of the Regents, published in the appendix, exhibits the State University as in a very flourishing condition. Its eminent success and growing reputation are matters of State pride, while its influence upon our general educational interests is wide reaching and beneficial. It has proved a rich boon to our State and well merits the fostering care of the Legislature. I would refer to the several reports from the officers and visitors for a statement of its condition and wants.

INCORPORATED COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

I have visited, the past year, as far as other duties would permit, the higher institutions of learning, and am happy, from personal observation, to report them in a healthful and prosperous condition. Though some of them are embarrassed for want of sufficient funds, they are prosecuting the work for which they were established, with a gratifying efficiency and success. It has been the settled policy of the State to furnish no direct pecuniary aid to private and denominational institutions of learning, and it is difficult to see how that policy can be departed from without opening the door to a wide and indiscriminate demand upon the State for material aid, not only for the institutions now existing, but for a multitude of others which would spring into being under the prospect of such aid. The wisest friends of these institutions have been unable to devise any general plan on which the State can safely grant them any

direct appropriation. But while thus prohibited from aiding in their support, the State cannot but look with approbation on the valuable work they are accomplishing for society at large and for the particular sections in which they are located. They constitute no small part of our facilities for higher education, and afford no small share of the higher grade of instruction given in the State. They have also performed a most important service in training large numbers of teachers for the Primary Schools in their respective vicinities, and the State could illy afford to spare them from the system of Schools, of which they are really, though not nominally, a part. No intelligent citizen can refuse his admiration and sympathy for labors prosecuted with such a self-sacrificing and christian zeal, and which are so fruitful in public good. It is to be hoped that the liberality of private benefactors, and the generosity of large hearted lovers of learning may more than make up the lack of State bounty and give to these institutions the support they deserve. Should it be deemed politic to establish Normal Classes in some of the high Schools of the State, under the direction of the State Board of Education, the services of these institutions might perhaps be made available for this important public use, and some slight aid be thus rendered them in return.

The number of Colleges, of this denominational class, now in the State, is five, viz: Kalamazoo, Albion, Hillsdale, Olivet and Adrian Colleges. The number of incorporated Academies and Seminaries is eleven, two of which, the Detroit Female Seminary, and the Michigan Collegiate Institute, Jackson, were incorporated this year.

Much difficulty has been experienced in procuring from these Institutions the reports required by law. Those which have been received will be found in the appendix.

NORMAL SCHOOL AND ACRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Report of the State Board of Education, of which the Superintendent is *ex officio*, a member, will accompany this Report, and reference is made to that for all needful information

concerning the condition and wants of those institutions which are under the care of the Board.

Under the head of the Normal School, in his annual report for 1859, the Superintendent expressed an opinion adverse to the establishment of more State Normal Schools, on the grounds mainly, that our present liberally sustained and excellent institution of this class can be made to supply all present demands for a full course of normal education; and that the large and increasing demand for a shorter course of instruction to fit teachers for the Primary Schools, can be more economically furnished otherwise, viz: by establishing teachers' classes in other institutions. In at least twenty of the Colleges and larger Union Schools, teachers' classes have been organized and instructed the past year. To give more efficiency and thoroughness to this system of normal instruction, it is recommended that the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the advice and consent of the State Board of Education, be authorized to select such institutions as may be suitably located and otherwise adapted to this service, not exceeding one for each county, and prescribe a course of normal training and instruction for the Teacher's classes to be taught therein. These classes should be annually subjected to a careful examination by the Superintendent or by examiners appointed by him. By issuing series of printed questions at the time of each examination, the Superintendent could easily determine the character of the examination and make it uniform throughout the State. This would act as a strong incentive to the different institutions to do their work well, as no one would wish to fall behind others in the proficiency and success of its class.

If, in addition, the authority were granted to the Superintendent to issue State certificates to the teachers who should have satisfactorily completed the prescribed course and should have given evidence of their fitness as teachers, it would furnish a strong inducement to those who wished to teach, to resort first to these classes for instruction. The State certificate would elevate their standing as teachers, and would also give them

facilities in securing employment. As the instruction of these classes, in a prescribed course, would necessarily involve some additional expense to the Schools providing it, some compensation should be allowed them for this service. If the amount due the Primary School Fund from the sale of swamp lands, under the law of 1858, could be appropriated to this important department of the Primary School interests, and the annual proceeds, which would not be less than $3,000 a year, apportioned among the several Schools, it would probably prove sufficient to induce the organization of as many classes as would be desirable to organize for the next two years. In distributing this fund, all abuse might be guarded against by requiring those entering the Teachers' Classes to sign a certificate of their intention to teach, similar to that given by the students of the State Normal School, and by making the final apportionment, or some part thereof, on the basis of the number who shall have satisfactorily completed the course.

The best interests and further progress of the Primary Schools will absolute require some more ample means for the professional education of teachers. The demand for better qualified teachers is yearly becoming greater and more imperative, and I can devise no plan more economical and efficient than the one proposed above.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Inspectors' Reports for the School year ending the last Monday of Sept., 1860, have been received from *six hundred and forty-eight* townships and cities. This is 20 more than reported last year, and 43 more than the year previous.

These reports afford the following statistics:

No. of Districts entire and fractional,.....	4,094
" Graded or Union Schools,.....	94
" children between 4 and 18 years of age,..	246,684
Whole number that attended School,.....	192,937
No. under 4 years of age that attended School,..	2,409
No. over 18 " " " ..	10,768

Average number of months of Schools,.....	..6.2
No. of qualified male teachers employed,.....	2,599
" " female " "	5,342
Total number of teachers employed,.....	7,941
Total amount paid for teachers' wages,.....	$467,286 50
Proceeds of Primary School fund, apportioned,..	108,823 62
Amount raised by two mill tax,.....	259,557 08
" " district tax on scholar,.....	33,689 32
Whole amount raised by district taxes,.....	301,085 19
" " " rate bill,.....	67,484 88
No. of Districts reporting free schools,.....	1,785
Value of School-houses and sites,.....	$1,505,616 34
Amount raised to build or repair School-houses,..	124,623 37
Value of apparatus and maps,.....	14,793 69
No. of township libraries reported,.....	178
" volumes in township libraries,.....	57,535
" townships reporting District libraries,....	395
" District libraries,.....	2,287
" volumes in District libraries,.....	99,979
Amount voted for libraries,.....	$5,985 17
Received from fines, &c., for support of libraries,	6,375 77
No. of teachers examined in 604 towns,.....	6,619
" " licensed,.....	5,913
" meetings held by Inspectors to examine teachers in 604 townships,.....	2,392
Whole No. of meetings of Inspectors in 589 towns,	3,425
Amount paid Boards of Inspectors,.....	$5,680 52
No of visits made the schools in 481 towns,.....	4,506
Amount paid visiting Inspectors,.....	$2,297 10

Several townships have made no reports. Their reports would somewhat increase the above figures. A great improvement has been made in the fulness and promptness of the reports over those of former years, but they still fail to afford complete and reliable returns under several of the heads. Of the townships reporting, 42 fail to report the two-mill tax; 75 fail to report any library, either township or district;

and several fail to report any teachers employed, any values of School property, or any item of Inspectors' services. The gross amount of district taxes raised, probably far exceeds the amount reported.

The reports show a remarkable increase in several items over the previous year. The number of districts has increased 126. The increase in the number of children between 4 and 18 years of age, is 9,143. The increase in the number attending school, is 9,178. The increase in the average number of months of School is six-tenths, the average length of the Schools last year being 5.6 months, while this year it is 6.2 months. This is certainly a gratifying result. The number of districts reporting no rate bills, and which are therefore put down as free schools, is 1,785, or more than two-fifths of all the districts in the State.

The amount of money raised by rate bills is $37,384 32 less than was thus raised in 1859. A much larger deduction may be expected the next year, many of the districts having assessed and collected rate bills on the winter schools, before the amount to be received from the two-mill tax was known. It is to be hoped that this item will soon nearly disappear from our reports. The amount raised to build or repair School-houses was $21,113 92 more than was raised for this purpose in 1859, while the increase in the value of the School property reported was $412,320 04. The amount now reported, $1,505,616 34, is probably a near approximation to the value of the Primary School-houses and sites in the State.

The product of the two-mill tax, as reported, was $259,557.08. If to this is added the Primary School Interest money apportioned, the amount will be $367,876 99, or nearly $100,000 less than was paid for teachers' wages during the year. If, however, we deduct from this difference the amounts raised by special tax, and paid to teachers in the cities and large Union School Districts, the result would show that the Primary Schools of the State might be made nearly or quite free, from these two sources, for nearly six months in the year. The amount paid

for teachers' wages, $467,286 50, is an increase of $31,965 23 over that paid the previous year.

On the whole, the reports exhibit a gratifying growth in our School interests. The relative increase of this year, as compared with that of previous years, will be seen in the following tabular statement of the principal statistics of 1860, and the ten years next preceding:

YEAR.	No. of children between 4 & 18 yrs. of age	No. of children attending school.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	Average No. of months school.	Am't of Wages paid Teachers.	Am't raised by Rate-bill.	For building & repairing schoolhouses
1850.....	132,234	110,487	1,475	2,612	.....	.....	$ 32,318 75	$ 46,797 01
1851.....	143,272	115,165	.....	.....	.....	$155,469 30	69,085 37	68,614 12
1852.....	150,531	103,266	.....	.....	.....	125,063 62	37,833 36	65,477 65
1853.....	173,117	129,517	.....	.....	.....	237,827 15	63,763 42	80,904 89
1854.....	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855.....	187,549	142,307	1,600	3,474	5.5	295,231 29	83,932 84	137,120 69
1856.....	202,274	153,116	1,775	3,746	6.0	353,077 76	100,009 49	.....
1857.....	215,928	162,936	2,131	4,605	5.7	423,129 22	121,651 14	161,350 91
1858.....	227,010	173,594	2,326	4,905	6.0	442,227 37	118,099 89	149,491 01
1859.....	237,541	183,759	2,444	4,068	5.6	435,321 27	104,869 20	103,509 45
1860.....	246,684	192,937	2,599	5.344	6.2	467,286 50	67,484 88	124,623 37

GRADED OR UNION SCHOOLS.

The number of Graded or Union Schools in the State, as reported by the Inspectors, is ninety-four. Reports from several of these Schools will be found in the Appendix. There have been constructed within the past year, in several of the Union districts, large and beautiful School buildings, at a cost varying from $5,000 to $15,000.

The Union Schools are the High Schools of our State, and their increasing numbers are both the necessary means and the accurate measure of the progress of higher education among us. This progress of higher education, marks in turn, the general improvement in common School education and the elevation in its standards. The increased efficiency and success of the common School creates at once the demand for the Union High School.

Every facility thould be afforded, by law, to induce the villages and more populous districts to organize graded Schools. It is elsewhere suggested in this report, that the law for graded Schools should be so amended as to permit Districts having 100

children of legal school ages, to organize under it. A district having this number of children, will require two teachers, and whenever more than one teacher is employed, the work of grading should begin.

The Superintendent begs leave to refer to his report for 1859, for a fuller statement of the argument for Union Schools, and of the conditions essential to their success. In confirmation of the views there advanced, and as a clear and forcible statement of the advantages of the system, I append the following quotations from a pamphlet, recently published, on the High School Policy of Massachusetts. It will be seen that the High Schools of Massachusetts are analagous to the High School departments of our Union Schools.

"When the number of pupils in a given school, being of different studies and attainments, becomes so great as to need two teachers, it is obviously best to divide that school on the basis of scholarship. One division is then a High School with reference to the other. And when this one becomes so large as to necessitate another division, that division should also be made on the same principle as the first. Then the division embracing the pupils of the hightest attainments will constitute a High School in comparison with the other two. And it is reasonable to continue these divisions, elevating each High School higher and higher till one of two things is obtained.

The process should continue till there are not pupils enough to constitute a still higher school, or till those wishing to pursue more advanced studies are prepared to leave for the scientific and professional school, or for college. Of the soundness of this policy of grading schools and classifying scholars according to studies and attainments, practical educators have no question. Indeed, most of the towns in the State have so graded and classified as to have their lower and upper schools ; that is, they have their High School. And this, each town or city has raised higher and higher, as expediency dictated."

"This new era in our common school interests was inaugurated by the Board of Education, in 1837, and has been more

hopefully opening to the present time. Such men as Everett and Sparks were members of the first Board, who marked out broader and brighter paths for the masses of the children of Massachusetts. And nobly has this new movement succeeded, as a few facts will show.

"During the progress of this new impulse to the cause of popular education, the State has nearly doubled its population, with a proportionate increase of pupils. Yet the number of academies and private schools has fallen off one hundred and eleven, and the number of pupils in them has also decreased three thousand nine hundred and eighty-five. This is a significant fact, when we remember that while this decrease has been going on, the number of pupils in the State has nearly doubled. Of course, there has been a corresponding and very happy reaction in favor of the free schools. During this time about one hundred High Schools have been established, free to all, and doubtless, receiving many or the most of those four thousand pupils who have fallen off from the private schools. The average appropriation of money per scholar through the State has risen from $2.62, in 1837, to $5.82, in 1857. Another item of auspicious change should go into this record. In 1835, $80,000 were expended in the State on the public School-houses. But in 1855, this sum rose to $588,213 55.

"Here, then, we have about one hundred free High Schools springing up in the place of one hundred and eleven private Schools and Academies discontinued, an appropriation of more than double the amount of public money per scholar, and the money expended on public School-houses increased more than seven fold. And of the character of these High Schools the present Secretary of the Board of Education, Ex-Governor Boutwell, says, "they have furnished a better practical education than could have been obtained thirty years ago in any institution in Massachusetts."

"The historical and documentary evidence now presented reveals the true intent of the State policy and purpose. It is to offer to all the children of the Commonwealth, without re-

gard to wealth, or family, or social grade, or religious distinction, free, equal, and the best school advantages that can be had before entering the College or Professional School. To do this, it is the policy and wish to establish the High School wherever the population, location, and just patronage will warrant, and to make it such as to draw to its support those contributions of children, friends and interest, that have heretofore gone abroad, and so impoverished the School of the people. The aim is to make it both the interest and the pleasure of the rich to share with the poor, what they expend for school advantages on their own more fortunate children. The aim is to unite public and private educational outlays for a common good, and at the same time make each party more prosperous by the union, than either could be separate. For the last thirty years, this has been the policy of the friends of education in Massachusetts, and yearly it has gained confidence and vigor by its utility.

"Says the Hon. Mr. Boutwell, in his report, as Secretary, for the year 1856, "All should be convinced, if possible, that public schools, except for strictly professional culture, are at once more beneficial, and economical. * * * Private or select schools do not thrive, except such as are professional in their character, or amply endowed, where the public schools are what they ought everywhere to be. And where such public schools exist, they furnish better education, within the limits occupied, than can be furnished by any private school." It is apparent that a town of two, four or six thousand inhabitants, can educate its children cheaper, when it employs but one system, than it can when it employs two," the public and the private. "The existence of private schools to do the work ordinarily done in the public schools is strong evidence that the latter are not what they ought to be."

"The cost is an important question. The reasonable demands for money by direct taxation make it imperative that the expense of a High School be carefully considered by any town proposing it. The annual cost of an ordinary school of

this kind, is from ten to twelve hundred dollars. In towns of three thousand inhabitants, the annual amount of taxes is about $10,000. So the cost of the school to each tax-payer would be about one-tenth of his entire bill. In 1853, twenty-three towns in eastern Massachusetts, and the most, if not all of them,supporting a High School, paid the average of $6 96 in taxes for all purposes on every thousand dollars of taxable property. In a town paying this rate of tax, a man would pay from seventy to ninety cents on every thousand dollars, for which he is taxed, in supporting an ordinary High School. If he pays but a poll-tax, the school costs him nothing.

"Now here is revealed a system of vast economy to a town. For a fair High School answers all the purposes of an Academy, while the expense of a pupil sent from home to an Academy will average more than $200 per annum. And so a town sending but ten pupils away to school sends out of town twice the amount of money necessary to procure similar advantages for forty or fifty children at home in a High School. And yet many towns that feel unable to support a High School, keep from ten to thirty children constantly out of town at school. And their attainments in scholarship, are no better than they would be in a good High School at home. It is true in the estimated expenses of the child at the Academy, board is included, which must also be furnished if he study at home. But a parent well knows that the cost of board and outfit for a scholar at home, is trifling, and scarcely felt, compared with the raising of that amount of money to be sent away with the child.

"And so the economy of the system in question is seen to be vast, even if all who wish the advantages of a High School are able to send their children abroad. Yet as matter of fact, but a small portion of the parents can afford to do this.

"With such, a good education is the principal, if not the only inheritance that they can give their children. That education must be a large part of the capital, the stock in trade, with which the child will enter the walks of business. If this edu-

cation be restricted to the rudiments of the ordinary district school, that child cannot compete to advantage with the one who has had the superior preparations of the Academy for the higher grades of business. The parent may wish most earnestly to send the child abroad a year. Perhaps in his straitened circumstances he may eke out the means to send his boy or girl away for one term. Now the cost for that term would pay his taxes on $2,000 for a High School for *forty years!* And if he have the family of John Rogers, the martyr, and graduate them all at the High School, the tax will be no more than for a solitary child. And here we see the parental kindness of the State, toward the poor, in both allowing and *requiring* a town of five hundred families to support a High School. The State thus gives to the poor the power to confer on their children at home as good an education, excepting a collegiate and professional one, as the rich can find for theirs abroad. And hence, Mr. Mann has so truthfully said, that the State offers the High School 'especially to the children of the poor, who cannot incur the expenses of a residence from home in order to attend such a school.'"

SCHOOL TAXES.

By an act passed February 15, 1859, the supervisors of the several townships of the State were ordered to assess, annually, a tax of two mills upon each dollar of taxable property in their respective townships, for the support of schools. The proceeds of this tax, except so much thereof as might be voted for libraries at the township meetings, was declared to belong to the districts in which it was raised. It was believed that this tax would adequately sustain the Schools, and it was, therefore, voted to repeal the law which authorizes the several districts to raise the additional tax of a dollar or less for each scholar. But, by accident, the repealing clause was not engrossed, and hence failed to become a law. The *per capita* tax on the scholar is, therefore, still legal, and was voted by a large number of districts the past year.

This subject of school taxes will demand the serious attention of the Legislature. It is generally believed that an absolute township tax is better than a district tax to be voted annually by the legal voters of the district. Much dissatisfaction is created in the districts, and bitter strifes arise often between the advocates of a large tax and those who would make it less, which disturb the peace and not unfrequently destroy the prosperity of the Schools. The returns of the last School year show that the two mill tax, if its proceeds can be distributed on some equitable plan, will support free Schools for the three months, required by the Constitution, even in the newer counties, while in the older and more populous counties it will make the Schools free for six, and sometimes even nine months in the year.

If it should be determined to repeal the section authorizing the dollar a scholar tax, some compensating provision should be made for such districts in the newer counties as may require it, and also for the smaller class of Union Schools which not having 200 scholars, cannot organize under the graded School law, but, nevertheless, have the longer and more expensive terms of School and the higher grade of instruction common in the Union Schools. To meet the wants of this latter class, it will be sufficient to amend the graded school law so as to authorize districts having 100 children between the ages of four and eighteen years to organize under it.

The wants of the former class would be met by authorizing each District Board to make an estimate of the amount needed, in addition to the public money to be received, to support the School six months, and to report such estimate to the Supervisor to be assessed on the property of the District. A District tax thus levied would awaken no strifes, and create no ill will, but would allow of the raising of just the amount needed to maintain the Schools.

APPORTIONMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Much trouble has been experienced in devising plans for an equal and just apportionment of proceeds of School taxes. The

wide disparity of the different Districts in respect to wealth and population, the varying length of their annual terms of School, and the unavoidable differences in the kind and cost of teaching required, render difficult the adoption of any general plan which will equalize the benefits and burdens of the Schools.

Our present plan of distribution is eminently bad and unequal. The distribution to each district of the amount raised therein, makes the tax really a district tax. It simply levies an absolute and unvarying tax of two mills upon each dollar of taxable property in the district, without regard to the wealth of the people, or the size and cost of their School. The result is that many districts raise more money than they know how to use, while others are forced to curtail their school terms, or are burdened with heavy rate bills for tuition. The only plausible plea for this plan, is the seeming equity of allowing each district the sole benefit of its own taxes. The same rule carried another step, would return to each tax-payer the amount he had paid, and all taxation for education would be at an end. But if, as the common sense of the country has decided, property may rightfully be taxed to pay for that education which lends to property its chief values, and surrounds it with its best safeguards, then certainly the proceeds of the school tax should be so apportioned as best to secure the purposes for which it was raised. A particular district can no more claim to receive the exact amount it has paid, than a single citizen can demand again the moneys collected from him. The two mill tax was designed to be a township tax, and should be equitably apportioned to the support of all the schools in the township.

The former plan of distributing the proceeds of the mill tax to the districts, in proportion to the number of children to be educated, was better, but even this failed to meet equally the wants of the districts, since the expenses of the Schools are never in the direct ratio of the number of children. The district with fifteen scholars must have one teacher, while the district with fifty wants no more than one. It is true that the former

may get its teacher for less wages, having less work to do; but the ratio of the wages in the two districts will never be as fifteen to fifty. Were it possible to make our districts nearly equal in population, then an apportionment on the scholar would afford equal aid to each; but such an arrangement of districts is simply impossible. There are tracts of territory so sparsely populated that it is impossible to find more than twelve or fifteen children within the nine sections of land allowed by law, in a district, while others will show a hundred children living on a single section. It is demanded, alike by sound policy and by a wise philanthropy, that some more adequate provision than now exists shall be made for the smaller and weaker districts of the State.

In New York and several other States the plan has been adopted of dividing one-third, or some similar proportion, of the public moneys equally among the districts, without reference to their size or population. The remaining two-thirds is then apportioned on the population or number of children of school ages. After a careful consideration of the whole subject, and a special examination of the statistics of the school districts of our State to ascertain the applicability of this system to our circumstances, I unhesitatingly recommend it to the Legislature for adoption.

To illustrate its operation, let two districts, one of sixty scholars, and the other of twenty, be taken as an example: An apportionment on the scholar which would give the larger district $90, would at the same time give the smaller one only $30. The former, paying its teacher $20 a month, would have $4\frac{1}{2}$ months of free school; the latter could at the same wages have only $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' school. Should it be able, on account of its smaller numbers, to obtain a teacher for $12 a month, it would still have only $2\frac{1}{2}$ months of free school. But suppose that of the $120 of public money paid to both districts, $40, or one-third should be divided equally between them, and the remaining two-thirds be apportioned on the number of children. The

larger district would then receive $80, and the smaller $40. The former could still have 4 months school, at $20 a month, while the latter might have its 3½ months, at $12 a month. The balance would still be in favor of the larger district, but the smaller would have received aid somewhat more proportionate to its needs.

Would our State consent to abolish the present system of districts, and adopt in the place of it, the township school system, making each township a school organization, with a township Board of School officers, empowered to receive the school moneys and to support the schools of the township therewith, this whole difficulty of equitable apportionments would at once disappear. The schools would be lifted at once above the blighting influence of neighborhood jealousies and strifes, would oftener be entrusted to wise and competent boards, and could be thoroughly systematized, in respect to teachings, text books, and gradation. The towns of Massachusetts are voluntarily returning to this, which was the earliest system of that State, nearly 100 of 333 towns having already adopted it. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, a similar system has been established by law. It is in many respects the most efficient system of school organization yet tried.

STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

There were held, under the personal direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the past year, eight Institutes, each continuing in session ten working days. The total number of teachers instructed in these Institutes was twelve hundred and fifty-one, and the total public expenditures for the same were $1,300.

The following is a detailed statement of the places at which they were held, the time of beginning, and the attendance at each :

SPRING SERIES.	ATTENDANCE.		
	Gentl'm'n	Ladies.	Total.
At Oxford, beginning March 19,.....	86	124	210
At Marshall, " " 26,.....	66	88	154
At Hastings, " April 2,.....	39	104	143
At Portland, " " 9,.....	32	109	141
AUTUMN SERIES.			
At Romeo, beginning August 27,.....	81	146	227
At Birmingham, " Sept. 3,.....	36	101	137
At Corunna, " " 10,.....	34	57	91
At Otsego, " " 17,.....	42	106	148
Totals,.....	416	835	1,251

The enrolled attendance at the ten Institutes held in 1859, was on 1,248. This increased attendance affords a gratifying proof of the growing interest felt in these gatherings.

The following gentlemen delivered evening lectures or gave instructions in the Institutes: Rev. H. Tappan, and Prof. D. Wood, of the University; Profs. Welch, Sill, Dudley, Carey, Mayhew, Foote, and Mr. John Goodison, of the Normal School; Rev. Dr. Stone, and Prof. E. Olney, of Kalamazoo College; Prof. Hosford, of Olivet College; Prof. J. Estabrook, of Ypsilanti Seminary; Rev. S. A. Taft, of Oxford Institute: Prof. Kellogg, of Monroe Young Ladies' Seminary; H. C. Knight, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hogarth, and Dr. Gilman, of Detroit; Rev. D. J. Poor, of Dickinson Institute; Rev. Mr. Hurd, of Romeo; Rev. S. N. Hill, of Birmingham; Prof. Ripley, of Jackson; U. Gregory, Esq., of Commercial College, Kalamazoo; and Prof. A. R. Dunton and Lady, of Boston, Mass. I have to acknowledge my obligations for the ready and valuable co-operation, not only of the lecturers and teachers above named, but also of the Press and School-officers of the several counties in which the Institutes were held. Thanks are also due to many others for valuable services rendered. Citizens of all classes, without regard to sect or party, although it was a year of high political excitements, manifested the warmest interest in the proceedings, and contributed freely by their presence and their hospitalities to the gen-

eral success. In nearly every case, free homes were provided for most if not of all the teachers.

The value of these gatherings, both as agencies for the training of teachers, and as occasions for cultivating a more enlightened and earnest educational sentiment among the people, has been eloquently expressed by the chief educational officers in every State in which they have been held. They reach a class of teachers that the Normal School can never benefit, because their employment as teachers is too temporary and uncertain to lead them to seek its instructions; and they accomplish in the open fieldwork of our educational system what no other agency can accomplish. Their great utility has been openly and warmly commended by all classes of citizens. Said an intelligent School inspector, after attending the exercises for several days, "the State ought to provide means to have these institutes go on throughout the year. There are villages enough that would be glad to entertain them."

The number of applications for the Institutes has steadily increased, and it is impossible to reach, in any one year, all the places from which requests are received.

After careful reflection and full consultation with several of the leading educationists of the State, I have concluded to ask the Legislature to so modify the Institute law, as to allow the Institutes to be held for one week each, in the discretion of the Superintendent. They are required now to be held ten working days each. The reasons for the change asked are mainly these:

1st. A session of one week would accomplish at least three-fourths of the good that can be done in the ten days.

2d. Many teachers would be induced to attend a session of one week who cannot, or will not afford, the longer time.

3d. The tax upon the hospitality of the places where the Institutes are held would be less. The session closing on Saturday, the families would be left to their own quiet again on the Sabbath, and the hospitality which must now be sometimes felt to be burdensome would be easy and agreeable.

4th. Finally a much larger number of Institutes can be held

and their benefits be thus more widely extended through the State.

SUPERVISION OF THE SCHOOLS.

It does not appear that any attempts were ever made, before the last year, to secure returns of the labors of the School Inspectors, and of the amounts paid in the State for the inspection of teachers and schools. In the Inspectors' reports for 1860, blanks were prepared for these items, and the following is the summary of returns: Of the 653 townships sending School reports, 604 make reports under the heads for Inspectors' statistics; but of these, a considerable number fail to report upon each head required. The 604 towns reporting the meetings held to examine teachers, give 2,392 meetings. The number of teachers examined was 6,619; of whom, 5,913 received certificates. The whole number of meetings of Inspectors held, was 3,425. Only 458 towns report the expense of these meetings, and in those towns the amount was $5,680 52, or an average of $12 40 for each town. In 481 towns reporting any visits to schools, the number of such visits was 4,506. The sums paid the visiting Inspectors is given for only 372 towns, and amounted in those towns to $2,297 10, being an average of $6 17½ for each town. The total cost of Inspectors' services, for the entire State, at these average rates, would be $12,129 42 a year.

The opinion is rapidly gaining ground throughout the State, and no where faster than among Inspectors themselves, that our present system of supervision is radically defective. Requiring but a temporary service, and offering but a meager remuneration, it either fails to command the service of qualified men, or finds them too busily engaged in their own affairs, to bestow the necessary time and attention upon the Schools. There are many excellent and zealous Inspectors in the State, but it can hardly be expected that such men will be found in every township, and still less that the chances of a popular election will bring them into office.

An adequate and really valuable supervision of our Schools,

would require that well qualified and experienced men be employed, and that they devote themselves wholly to this work. This will demand, 1st, That a sufficient territory be embraced in the district of each inspecting officer, to occupy his whole time, or such as he can superintend; and, 2d, That he be paid a salary that will compensate him for his time and work.

Pennsylvania elects one Superintendent for each County; New York one for each Assembly District. This system of County or District Superintendents, has been heartily approved by the leading educationists of the whole country, and numerous public meetings and prominent citizens have pronounced in its favor in our own State.

That our plan of supervision should be changed, is alike demanded by sound economy, and by the best interests of our Schools. The large outlays for education in the State might easily be made twice as productive as they now are, by some system which should introduce more life and efficiency into the Schools. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are wasted, annually, upon Schools which, through the inexperience or incompetency of teachers, work more injury than good to the children who are so unfortunate as to attend them. Our Schools, it is to be feared, are not generally yielding the product in educated mind and sound learning which they ought. An active, energetic, and critical supervision would drive the incompetent teachers out, and quicken the competent to more successful efforts. The county that pays $20,000 annually for teachers' wages, would have better Schools, and get more for its money, if it would pay $1,000 of the sum to an intelligent and efficient Superintendent who should see that the remainder was properly expended, or that the teachers' employed by it performed skillfully and faithfully their labors.

Should the Legislature determine upon the adoption of some system of county or district Superintendency, the following points will require careful consideration:

1st. The *selection of well qualified officers.* This is vitally essential to the success of the system, and will be best secured

by vesting the power of choice in some competent board who may carefully deliberate and appoint only after full consultation. The choice of a county Superintendent should no more be left to the contingencies of a popular election than the choice of a teacher should. In the one case as in the other, the private character and personal qualifications of the man are the essential conditions of success in the work to be done, and these personal characteristics and qualities are to be known only by a personal examination and inquiry, such as the mass of voters have no opportunity to make. The duties of the county Superintendent are no set routine of official acts which any man of sufficient ability, may perform, without having any special fitness for the task, but like the work of a teacher, they vary and change with every day and every district, and can only be successfully met by that personal tact and power which nature and ripe experience alone can give. His business is a vocation rather than an office, and I would as soon expect good Schools when the teachers were nominated at a political caucus and elected at a township election, as a successful superintendency with a Superintendent chosen in the same way.

As the Constitution requires that one School Inspector shall be chosen annually in each township, the number of Inspectors might be reduced to one, and his duties be made simply concurrent with those of the Superintendent. I would suggest that these township Inspectors be required to meet once in two years at the County Seat and elect a Superintendent of Schools who should be required to be a man of competent learning and of practical skill and experience in the art of teaching. They might also be allowed to fix the salary, under the requirement that it should not be less than $600 a year in counties having 16 organized townships, nor less than $400 in counties having at least 10 organized townships. For smaller counties the salary to be paid might be left to their discretion, while in the largest counties, provision might be made for two Superintendents.

Should it be required that the officers thus selected should be

commissioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as in Pennsylvania, and be made subject to removal by him on complaint of the citizens of the county, and on proof of incompetency or unfaithfulness, a still further safeguard would be thrown around the office.

2. *The Powers and Duties of the Office.* The chief duties of the County Superintendent would be to examine and license teachers, and to visit and examine schools, and he should have the sole power to grant and revoke licenses. He may also have concurrent power with the township Inspectors, in the duty of establishing or changing the boundaries of Districts. He should receive and transmit the township Inspectors' reports, and should also himself report annually to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. A careful and plain adjustment of his authority will be important to the success of his work.

DISTRICT AND TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

Reports of Libraries were received the past year from 573 townships: or 36 more than reported libraries the previous year. Of these townships 178 report township libraries, containing in the aggregate 57,535 volumes, being an average of 323 volumes in each library. District Libraries are reported in 395 townships. The number of District libraries reported is 2,287, having an aggregate of 99,979 volumes, an average of 48 volumes to each District. In the townships reporting District Libraries, many Districts fail to report. The whole number of volumes in the libraries reported is 157,514, an increase of 14,006 volumes over the number reported the preceding year.

Only 133 townships report any appropriation from the two mill tax for libraries. The amount thus appropriated was $5,985 17. The amount reported as received from fines, &c., for the support of libraries, was $6,375 77.

This department of our educational interests will require the especial attention of the Legislature. By the law of 1859, the townships were required to vote at the township elections held in the Spring of that year, on the question of the division of

the township libraries among the Districts. The law was approved the 15th of February, and the election was held the first Monday in April following. The interval was too brief to permit a thorough notification of the townships, and in many the vote was not taken while in others the vote was extremely light, and the result not satisfactory to the majority of the people.

Considerable difficulty arises from the prevalence of this mixed system, partly township and partly District. Many fractional Districts belong to adjoining townships having the different systems, the one, township libraries, and the other District, and it has been difficult to adjust equitably the rights of such Districts. As the voice of the people of the State has been given largely in favor of District Libraries, and as this system is certainly more in consonance with our School system, and better adapted to the educational purposes for which these libraries were mainly intended, I would recommend that the township Inspectors be required by law, whenever the majority of the Districts in any township shall so decide by vote, at any annual District meeting, to divide the Township Library among the several Districts of the township.

In changing the mill tax to a tax of two mills, the Legislature of 1859 directed that instead of the $25 for each township annually set apart by law, from the former tax, for the support of libraries, only so much of the proceeds of the two mill tax should be used for this purpose, as the voters of each township should annually determine at the township meeting. It is evident that our library system must soon go to decay and final extinguishment if left to so uncertain and precarious a support. Even the Schools themselves would soon fall in many cases, into ruin, if left to depend for maintenance on such a contingency.

Sound policy requires that some certain and sufficient portion of the school moncys shall be designated annually, for the purchase of books for the libraries, unless we would see this im-

portant arm and branch of our educational system become extinct. While some of the towns have voted a liberal appropriation for the libraries, amounting in some cases to nearly $300, in other cases they have voted farcical amounts; but in the great majority of the townships, nothing at all was voted, and in very many no vote was taken.

At least one-tenth of the income from the two mill tax should be set apart for the libraries, and each district might be allowed to vote an additional amount, after providing for at least three months of free school. Many districts the past year would have gladly made such an appropriation from their surplus funds if the the law had permitted it.

Great complaint is made that the proceeds of fines and penalties collected for the breach of the penal statutes, and which the Constitution itself devotes to the libraries, are either illegally retained by the officers collecting them, or misappropriated to other purposes. The Supreme Court has decided that the "clear proceeds" of such fines, &c., which the law appropriates to the purchase of books, means and includes the total amount collected, and that this amount cannot be legally diminished by the costs of suits, or the cost of collection. Should all the fines collected in the State be scrupulously devoted as the law and the Constitution require, there would be little need of providing any other library fund.

Although many districts seem still indifferent to the use or fate of their libraries, there is evidently a great awakening of public interest in the matter within the past two years, and the Department is in the receipt of numerous letters showing that a much more healthful public sentiment is beginning to prevail. No reflecting mind can doubt the usefulness and importance of good libraries. The very abundance of the light literature that floods the country in the shape of trashy novels and novel like papers and magazines, renders the diffusion of goods books the more important and necessary. The old master-pieces of thought and learning, the standard histories of the language, the tales of the great travelers, the genial and elegant literature of our

most refined authors, the poetry and eloquence and song, the great lessons in simple words written by our ablest writers for children, in short, all the purer and more permanent, all the instructive and ennobling, all that inspires the heart with better purposes and the soul with higher aims,—all this is in danger of being lost sight of and forgotten amid the never ending crowd of serials of which no man can tell the end from the beginning, and of wonder books of which the chief wonder is that any one should ever be so foolish as either to write or read them, and of which the readers are but little more benefitted than the asses in the prophet's fable, which snuffed up the east wind.

But while the villages and adjacent districts need good libraries for the reason just given, in a large proportion of the rural districts there is a real dearth of books. In all the newer counties is this especially true. The pioneer does not often go near the book store, and counts that books are less necessary than bread. Till his farm is paid for and cleared, he feels scarcely able to indulge in the luxury of a library, however small. He considers it much if he can get for his children the brief schooling afforded at his District School, and does not, perhaps, reflect that their minds must be fed with knowledge as well as exercised with study, if they are to grow in wisdom and strength.

This dearth of good books is more to be deplored on the account of the children than on that of the adult population. With no attractive books at hand, their evenings are spent in amusements that do not improve either manners or morals, or in tale telling that fosters the superstition without enlightening the understanding. And what is equally to be regretted, their youth passes without their having formed that taste for reading which is at once the surest source and pledge of a life-long intelligence, and the ever ready means of a pure and enduring pleasure. It is a great misfortune to child or man, not to have formed the habit or gained the ability, to sit down quietly with a good book, and find in its pages all needed and pleasant companionship for the hour, to long for the time when he may

return to it as to a feast, and forget, amid its tales or teachings, the busy cares and manifold anxieties of his lot.

I am aware that many of our people prefer that the proceeds of the School taxes shall be all appropriated to the payment of teachers' wages ; but this is because they do not reflect that books, too, are teachers, the cheapest, and, oftentimes, the best of all teachers. They have not considered that the ten dollars laid out annually for good books, may perhaps contribute as much towards the real education of their children as the hundred dollars spent to employ a teacher ; or rather they have not yet learned that the teacher and library are co-workers and necessary helpmeets. The teacher teaches to read, and the library furnishes reading—the teacher teaches to think, and the library furnishes the richest food and the widest fields for thought—the teacher awakens the intellect, disciplines its powers, and developes the childish mind into manly stature and strength ; the library furnishes that intellect the readiest tools and richest materials for its work—the knowledge from which it may weave its opinions, the facts upon which it must found its arguments and the reasonings by which it may correct its judgments. Our Schools might not unwisely abridge their terms one of the six months during which they are now taught, in the average, and expend the month's wages in books for the libraries, rather than permit those libraries to go unreplenished. The five months of School, with a good library in the Schoolhouse, or not too far away, would make better scholars, even in reading, spelling, and arithmetic, than the six months of School without it.

I subjoin some of the opinions and statements collected from letters received at the office.

An intelligent Director in one of the older Counties writes:

"There is a general apathy on the part of parents. Young persons and children manifest a great anxiety to read, and would still more, if we had an interesting variety."

After stating that the township meeting refused to make any appropriation, he says :

"With respect to the other fund for libraries, viz.: the fines in the County, there is just reason to complain. I find almost universally, in the County where Justices of the Peace collect fines, they appropriate the money to pay costs directly, (robbing Peter to pay—themselves,) because, forsooth, it saves so much trouble and cost. It is a robbery of the library funds, and should be corrected. For two years past, there has accumulated about seventy-five cents for this district, by way of fines.

"I think the District system preferable, and better calculated to create an interest generally."

A Director in Hillsdale County presents the following conclusions:

"1st. It will require (in our district) an expenditure, annually, of about ten dollars to keep the library sound and new.

"2d. If the fine money (of which we get none) will not, when faithfully applied, amount to that sum, other appropriations should be made; and the two mill tax is, perhaps, the appropriate fund.

"3. To feel pecuniarily the expense of maintaining the library, will very materially enhance the interest of the joint owners of the same; as all Yankees are bound to get the worth of their money in *some way*.

"4th. To keep the library at the school house would promote reading by the scholars, and a consequent greater waste, from use."

A Director in Saginaw county says:

"Forty-seven volumes have been added [District Library] this year, at a cost of $30 00; and better books than fifty dollars worth ever selected by the Inspectors of the township, under the former arrangement.

"Our library is kept at the School-house, and we are better pleased with its locality than to have it at the Clerk's office, to be handled and hauled every year, or four times a year, around the outskirts of the township.

"As far as I am personally acquainted with these matters, I

think that the district library system is far the most convenient, economical and beneficial, of any which has heretofore been in use. As fast as we need books, a part of the two mill tax may be voted, say one hundred dollars, every three years, or oftener, if it should be thought advisable by the electors at township meetings. In a few years trial, the people can better judge of the utility of the present system. The opposers are always against building new School-houses, or raising money for any improvement, in townships or school districts, Hence, they tell you a small log hut "is as good for a school-room as any that can be built," and that "children can learn as fast in a small, uncomfortable room, as in the best mansion." And furthermore our district cannot pay a librarian for keeping the books in his house, and the School-house is not convenient, all the room being occupied by a few scholars and stove.

"Now I would simply remark that our books are worth four times as much as any which have been selected by the School Inspectors of our township at the same cost. And lastly, but not least, every person can have a book by traveling not more than two miles, while many travel seven miles to get to the Clerk's office."

An active Director in Ingham county, writes :

"We regard books—good books—as one of the best means of promoting intelligence among the young, and would suggest the propriety of allowing each School District, at its annual meetings, to set apart such a share of the two-mill tax for library purposes, as the voters at such meeting shall think proper."

A Director, in Kalamazoo county, writes as follows :

"In regard to the comparative interest in the township and district libraries, I would state that, under the township system, in our district there was no interest at all. The Director would not exchange the books sometimes for a year, and when he did, but very few were drawn and fewer read.

"But under the district system, quite an interest is taken. The best illustration I can give, is the vote of our last annual

meeting, with but one dissenting voice, to raise ten dollars for library books, and I might say, that last year it was nearly the same.

"In regard to the two mill tax, I should think, from the interest shown at the annual meetings, they would be in favor of a certain portion of the tax to be expened for library purposes.

"The support of the library, in my estimation, should be left entirely to the districts themselves. Then the money is expended where it is raised, and the people will take more interest in it. Leaving the subject to the voters at town meetings, is leaving it in poor hands; at least it is in our town, for there was no vote upon it the present year."

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

This periodical has continued to be sent to the district Directors, during the year, at an expense of sixty cents for each district. A large amount of official matter has been published in its pages, and has reached the School officers much more certainly and cheaply than it would have done, if issued in separate circulars. Some failures in the regular circulation and receipt by the directors, have unavoidably occurred among so large a number, but these failures bear no comparison to those that would have occurred in sending the same number of circulars to the districts by mail. The district officers have come to look regularly for the Journal, and much interest is manifested in it by all those who feel any interest in their duties as School officers, and the multiplied letters of School directors, asking answers to be sent through it, evidence a steady increase of interest in its receipt.

The correspondence through its pages, of the Superintendent with the School officers, has proved a great relief to the Department, while it is believed to have been of great use to the public School interests. The circulars sent through it, if sent in separate form, would, with the postage, have cost the State one-third of the entire expense of sending the Journal, and if the cost of other valuable official matter sent out, be added, the

amount would swell to full one-half of the entire State subscription. The amount for each district is so small, and the convenience to the Department, in having a means of constant and ready communication with the 12,000 district officers, is so useful and important, that the Superintendent would earnestly deprecate any repeal of the provision for this public service.

It should, perhaps, be remarked that the Journal is the property of the State Teacher's Association. It was edited the past year, gratuitously, by several prominent educators, and the entire net proceeds went into the Treasury of the Association, to be paid out again for lectures and publications promotive of the educational interests of the State.

SCHOOL APPARATUS.

The reports of outline maps and other school apparatus are much more complete than for previous years, but there are, probably, considerable numbers of districts having apparatus which do not report it. A portion of the districts in 408 townships, report apparatus and maps of the value of $14,793 69. The amount reported last year was $8,000 55. No provisions of law are made for the purchase of apparatus in districts having less than fifty children of legal school ages. It is difficult to say whether it was thought that smaller districts than this do not need apparatus, or that they are too poor to pay for it. The former supposition would be as absurd as the latter is unjust. The law now allows districts having over fifty children, to vote fifty dollars in any one year, for apparatus. I can see no good reason why this permission should not be extended, with, perhaps, a diminished amount, to all the districts of the State. No School should be without some illustrative apparatus, and the many important additions made, of late years, to the apparatus manufactured for Schools, as well as its greater cheapness, which brings it within the means of the smaller and less wealthy districts, render it increasingly desirable that those districts shall be permitted the same privileges accorded by law to the larger ones.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

For all information as to the condition and increase of the Educational Funds, the Superintendent in indebted to the several financial officers of the government.

The Primary School Fund derived from the sale of the Primary School Lands, amounted, the 30th day of November last, to $1,684,394 38, being an increase of $28,067 15 during the financial year. There were sold within the year 5103.50 acres of Primary school lands, in excess of the forfeitures. Of the Primary School Fund, $697,625 97 are held in trust by the State, and the balance $986,769 41 is due from purchasers of the lands.

The income from the fund for the year was $115,813 30.

There were sold during the year, of the University lands, 484.44 acres. The income from the fund for the last year was for interest and penalty $18,908 48 ; interest due from State $17,989 99 ; total $36,898 47.

The sales of Normal School lands in 1860 was 160 acres. The total income from the Normal School Fund for the year was $4,385 75.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The annual reports of the Board of Control and of the officers of this intitution, will be found among the documents appended to the Superintendent's report. Reference is made to those reports for the annual statistics. From a personal observation of the condition of the School, I am happy to state the belief that it is doing its humane and reformatory work with much efficiency and success. A similar institution for girls is much needed.

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION.

I have indicated, under their appropriate heads, the several principal changes needed in our school laws. Among these the establishment of the county Superintendency is the only radical reform. The other changes are designed to perfect and give efficiency to the school system already in operation.

It is left to the Legislature to determine how many of these changes are at present practicable, and how many may be perfected at the present session. In conclusion, I would express the hope that these topics will receive that share of time and attention at the hands of the Legislature, which their great importance to the whole people of the State demands. It has too often happened that merely private claims and local legislation have, by their importunity, engrossed day after day of the sessions of our legisture, while not more than six or ten hours out of the whole forty days have been devoted to maturing this great system of educational institutions and agencies which lie at the root and nourish the growth of all the grand interests of society and the State.

Several other topics, touching the general condition and progress of the Schools, in their interior workings, had been assigned a place in this report, but the length to which the report has already extended, and the pressing demands of other official duties, require their adjournment to another occasion.

JOHN M. GREGORY,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Lansing, Dec. 15, 1860.

NOTE. Since the foregoing report was in type, Inspectors' reports from several additional townships have been received. The summary of Statistics reported by them will be introduced in the abstracts at the close of the volume, and will vary the figures in those abstracts from those given in the Superintendent's report.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The State Board of Education, though not thus commanded by law, deem it due to the Institutions under their care and to the people of the State at large, to make an annual report of their doings, and of the condition and progress of the Schools committed to their trust. The meetings of the Board during the year 1860 were seven in number, and were held as follows, viz: At Lansing, February 1st; at Ypsilanti, April 10th; at Lansing, July 3d; at Ypsilanti, July 18th; at Detroit, October 4th; at Lansing, October 30th; and at Detroit, December 4th.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The work of the Normal School has gone on steadily and successfully. The number of students in attendance during the several terms of the year ending the first day of October, 1860, as shown by the report of the Principal, was as follows: in the Normal Department, winter term, 293; summer term, 270; in the Experimental Department, winter term, 50; summer term, 48. The number now in attendance is, in the Normal Department, 292; in Experimental Department, 50; total, 342. The number graduated during the year from the full course was 13. About 100 went out from the lower classes to teach in the Primary Schools of the State.

The Normal Building, which was destroyed by fire in October, 1859, just after the opening of the year embraced in this report, has been entirely refitted, the walls having been found, on a careful inspection, still sound and stable. On the 10th day of April last, less than six months after the fire, the house was

reopened with appropriate dedicatory exercises, and is now again occupied by the School.

In reconstructing the building, it was deemed advisable to make some changes from the former plan, by which both its durability and convenience were increased. In place of the flat roof, which was found to require frequent and expensive repairs, a good shingle and trussed roof, surmounted with a tasteful cupola, was constructed, adding very much both to the strength and beauty of the building

By remodeling the interior, a larger number, and more convenient distribution, of rooms were made. Several large and much needed recitation or class rooms were secured, and a spacious museum room, for collections in Natural History, and models of illustrative School apparatus.

The cost of rebuilding, with the exception of the alterations and additions, was covered by the amount received from the Insurance Co. The furniture and ventillating apparatus were not included in the insurance, and had, of course, to be replaced from the funds of the Institution. The heating furnaces, which were also without insurance, were so much injured by the fire as to require resetting, and as the experiment of their use has proved far from satisfactory, the Board cannot recommend their restoration. The expense of restoring them, would cover more than half the cost of a more efficient and economical warming apparatus. The building is at present warmed with stoves rented for the purpose. An appropriation of $3,500 will be needed for warming apparatus.

The library, which contained about 1,500 volumes, was totally destroyed by the fire and was not insured. The interests of the School strongly demand that this shall be replaced. An appropriation of $2,000 is asked for this purpose.

The subject of physical education, happily for the Schools and school children of our country, is at length receiving the earnest attention of the prominent educators of many of the States. Many of the oldest institutions of learning have recently erected buildings for physical training, and in the better managed of

our Public Schools, regular and systematic exercises for the developement of the bodily strength and the preservation of the health of the pupils, have been incorporated into the daily routine of the Schools. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this movement. Thousands of valuable lives have been sacrificed, and scarcely any one has passed uninjured through the terrible ordeal of close and crowded rooms, long sittings, excessive mental effort and deficient exercise. Most of the graduates of our High Schools and Colleges carry with them as mementoes of their School days, disordered stomachs, curved spines, enfeebled bodies or some nervous weakness, to embitter their lives and to rob education itself of much of its value. Nor can study be prosecuted with due success while the health and vigor of the body are so little cared for. Hour after hour is daily wasted in our Schoals, in listless and futile efforts at study, when, through mere weariness of the body, the sympathizing mind has lost its power of steady application. A skillful gymnastic drill of a few minutes would awaken the energies, quicken the sluggish circulation, and lend a new life and interest to the whole mental action. We owe it to our children, to the cause of popular education, and the humane spirit of our Christian civilization to remedy this too long neglected defect in our educational institutions. But to introduce any systematic and proper physical exercise into the Schools, we must have our teachers trained to their knowledge and use. The Board of Education, in view of these considerations, have felt the importance of erecting upon the Normal School grounds a gymnasium with the necessary apparatus for giving to the pupils a thorough knowledge of gymnastics and calisthenics. More than one hundred teachers go forth annually from this institution to the care of our Public Schools. Could they be thoroughly trained in the art of physical education, how speedily might a knowledge of this art be diffused among all the teachers of the State. But for the disastrous fire which destroyed the Normal School building and rendered necessary such heavy expenditures for furniture and repairs, the Board would have had a surplus am-

ply sufficient for the erection of a building such as will be required. They would respectfully ask that an appropriation of $1,000 be made for a gymnasium, competent estimates showing that it can be erected and furnished for that sum.

From the Treasurer's report, hereto appended, it will be seen that the receipts for the past School year, ending October 1st, 1860, were as follows :

Cash on hand October 1st, 1859,	$ 1,645 60
Received for tuition,	1,022 00
" from Normal School fund and appropriat'n,	14,000 00
" proceeds of concerts for piano,	199 00
" from Hartford Insurance Co.,	8,000 00
Total receipts,	$24,866 60

The expenditures for the same time were as follows :

For salaries and ordinary expenses,	$ 1,321 30
For alterations in building, refurnishing and other expenses incurred on account of fire,	5,161 54
Paid insurance money for restoring building,	8,000 00
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1860,	383 76
Total,	$24,866 60

As the Board were obliged to chronicle at the opening of the year the loss of the School building by fire, so, with a deeper sadness, they were compelled to record, near its close, the loss of one of the most excellent and faithful of the instructors. George E. Dudley, the Professor of Mathematics, died in Detroit, September 7th, after an illness of three weeks. Of eminent ability and christian integrity, he was a scholar of ripe and accurate learning, and a teacher of rare tact and fidelity. His genial and kindly spirit, united as it was with the strictest purity of mind and manners, had won for him the affection of both friends and pupils, while his steady and reliable devotion to duty commended him to the strong regard and confidence of his colleagues and the Board of Education. The Board have

felt it due to his eminent worth and services to make this expression of their esteem for a true teacher, and of their sympathy with his bereaved friends.

Prof. E. L. Ripley, late Principal of the Union School at Jackson, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. Dudley.

AURICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College was established to furnish "instruction in Agriculture and the natural sciences connected therewith," and to contribute to the improvement of the science and practice of Agriculture. The important art of land culture, slowly developed by centuries of toilsome and blind experiment, is now seen to rest upon certain great facts and forces in nature, which govern its processes and determine its products. It has been found that the natural sciences which investigate the properties of matter, and the chemical and vital laws which govern it, afford the rational explanation of all the operations and phenomena of successful cultivation of the soil. It has, therefore been reasonably concluded that agriculture might be learned as a science, and that a practical knowledge of the natural sciences connected therewith would prove of great value to the agriculturist; and certainly no other human employment is more intimately dependent upon science, or presents a wider field of study and thought, than this. A School of Agriculture, therefore, was the most natural suggestion of modern improved farming—a School where the young farmer might study those mysterious laws and agencies by which he is able to transmute his scattered seed into the hundred-fold harvest, and change the crude and unpalatable native of the forest into the delicious peach, or the abundant and various apple. It was not, perhaps, sufficiently inquired whether the farmers of the State were demanding such a professional education for their sons, or whether its importance had come to be so generally appreciated as to insure the School a supply of students. There must be not only a need, but a strong and intelligent feeling of that need, before

men will make great sacrifices to gratify it. This obstacle to the usefulness of the institution may, doubtless, be expected gradually to disappear. Offered opportunities will awaken desire for professional training. Let but a few intelligent and skillful agriculturists go forth from its walls to take positions of high rank among the farmers of our State, and prove by their eminent success, the value of scientific agriculture, and many will come to seek the same advantages, and reap the same benefits.

The second great object of the School, the *improvement of agriculture*, was also a natural and reasonable deduction from the discovered scientific character of this art. It was certainly reasonable to expect that experiments conducted by scientific men, and under the most favorable circumstances for an examination of processes and results, would contribute largely to the store of ascertained facts and established principles of correct tillage. Agriculture needs such aid, and who shall estimate the countless wealth which even a few improvements in our modes of cultivation would add to the country? The improvement which should increase the product of our wheat fields a single bushel for each acre, would add to the product of the farms half a million of bushels annually. A discovered and available remedy for the midge, or the weavil, would save annually to the State far more than this College has cost from the outset. And why should not such improvements be made, and such remedies discovered? There lie hidden in the fields of science richer and grander discoveries than these. Agriculture is yet in its infancy as a science. Its great triumphs lie all in the future. What so reasonable as to expect a School of Agricultural science, with an experimental farm attached, should prove a very seed plot of agricultural discoveries and improvements?

The difficulty of finding masters of agricultural science and art, men of profound learning and yet of eminent practical skill, to conduct such an institution, was perhaps not fully appreciated, but this obstacle, like that lack of candidates for agricul-

tural learning, which impedes the usefulness of the School as a School, will soon, doubtless, work out its own remedy. Scholarly minds, turning earnestly to the wide fields of agricultural science, and busy in watching the working of the model farm, will soon come to be fit leaders in the enterprize.

It is not surprising, however, while these two difficulties shall last,—the lack of a supply of proper agricultural students and the lack of practical skill and hence of deep engagedness in the real agricultural work of the College among the instructors,—that there should be developed a tendency to drift away from the great objects of the institution as defined in the constitution and the law. The desire for a fair show of numbers would lead to a less rigid demand for the necessary preparatory scholarship, and to the addition of studies which might be thought more attractive than those of the professional course.

Against this tendency to make the institution either more or less than a genuine School of Agriculture, the Board of Education have felt called upon to watch with assiduous care, and they congratulate themselves in the belief that the present organization of the College is in strict conformity with the requirements of the Statute and with the desigh of its founders. They are also happy to announce that the faculty have, in general, very fully concurred in the plan of organization adopted in November, 1859, looking to a more thoroughly professional character for the School.

The year closing the 30th day of Nov. 1860, was in several respects the most prosperous in the history of the institution. The whole number of students has been somewhat less than in previous years, but the number of proper agricultural students has been greater. The change in the organization, while it increased the professional value of the School, rendered it less desirable for students who were seeking a mere general education, and who attended for the High School or academic advantages afforded, without any especial regard for the agricultural studies. The students in attendance the past year have numbred fifty, mostly in the preparatory year. Their attention to

study has been earnest and successful, and they have exhibited a very commendable zeal in the practical operations of the garden and farm.

THE FACULTY.

Under the new organization of the college, adopted in Nov. 1859, the Board appointed the following instructors and officers :

——— ——— President and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

Lewis R. Fisk, A. M., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

T. C. Abbot, A. M., Professor of Civil and Rural Engineering, and Treasurer.

George Thurber, M. D., Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

Manly Miles, M. D. Professor of Zoology and Animal Physiology.

James Bayley, Superintendent of Farm.

J. C. Holmes, Superintendent of Horticulture, and Secretary.

Besides these, R. H. Tripp was employed a part of the year as tutor in the preparatory department.

Partly on account of the difficulty of getting money on the appropriation made for the College, and partly on account of the difficulty of finding a competent person to fill the position, the Professorship of Theory and Practice of Agriculture has been permitted to remain vacant during the year. The Board still regard it as essential to the success of the institution that this vacancy shall be filled as early as practicable. A competent head for the College, a man who shall fully grasp its great idea, and devotedly labor to realize it, is absolutely essential to its final triumph.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of professional instruction embraces two years. There is also prescribed a preparatory course of one year, designed to meet the wants of students from rural districts, who may not find it convenient to pursue elsewhere the necessary preparatory studies, or may desire a longer residence at the

College. The preparatory course has immediate reference to the professional or agricultural studies. No student is admitted to this course unless he is fifteen years of age, and can pass a thorough examination in Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar. The studies of the Preparatory year are Algebra, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Physical Geography, Elementary Chemistry and Book Keeping. These studies can ordinarily be found in the Union Schools.

The *Agricultural Course*, of two years, embraces the following Departments and topics of instruction. Candidates for this course must be sixteen years of age, and must pass a satisfactory examination in the studies of the Preparatory year, and in the common English branches.

I.—THE DEPARTMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE

Is not yet filled, and the course of instruction is not definitely arranged. It is designed to embrace the theory of the general conduct of a farming estate, in its scientific, practical, and economical aspects. It will include the general laws of tilth, the choice, rotation, management, and harvesting of crops, feeding, rearing, fattening and working of stock, with whatever pertains to the laws and operations of general or special husbandry; the relations of Agriculture to markets and commerce, and the principal laws of Political Economy.

II.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

1*st Year.*—Analytical Chemistry, embracing general analysis; analysis of soils, manures, and plants, and the preparation of artificial manures.

2*d Year.*—Agricultural Chemistry, including formation and composition of soils; composition of the air and its relations to vegetable growth; connection of heat, light and electricity with the growth of plants; nature and sources of the food of plants; chemical changes attending vegetable growth; exhaustion of soils, &c.

III.—DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND RURAL ENGINEERING.

1*st Year.*—Plain surveying and drawing; land surveying with chains only; land surveying with compass; geometrical drawing, maps, plans, &c.; leveling for drains, roads, &c.; topographical surveying and drawing; mensuration of surfaces and solids, casks, bins, mows, stacks, excavations, embankments, &c.

2*d Year.*—Mechanics, embracing composition and resolution of forces, effects of gravity, mechanical powers, farm implements, strength of materials, roads, bridges, walls; general principles of Hydrodynamics, drainage; Machine drawing; Perspective and Landscape drawing.

IV.—DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

1*st Year.*—Structural Botany; the parts of the plant and their modifications and offices.

Vegetable Physiology; the laws of vegetable life and growth, germination, causes which promote or retard growth, flowering and fertilization, formation of fruit and seed, ripening and decay.

Systematic Botany; The grouping of plants in genera and families according to similarity in structure, illustrated by native and cultivated plants.

2*d Year.*—Applied and Economical Botany; principles involved in the operations of Agriculture and Horticulture, theory of the various modes of propagation and cultivation, influence of culture, production of new varieties; especial study of grasses, forage plants and cereals, forest trees and plants of economical value. Plants injurious to agriculturists; weeds, their habits and methods of exterminating; rust, smut and similar diseases. Geographical Botany, or distribution of plants, distribution by natural agencies and by the aid of man, effect of climate on vegetation, influence of forests on climate, &c.

V.—DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

1*st Year.*—Principles of classification of animals; systematic Zoology, including zoological anatomy.

2*d Year.*—Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology of the organs of digestion, circulation, respiration, &c.; breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals; mammals and insects injurious to vegetation; veterinary surgery and veterinary medicines.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

The instruction in this department is given by field lectures and practice in the garden and nurseries, and by text books.

1*st Year.*—Seed sowing, seed saving; propagation of plants by eyes, leaves, cuttings, layers, budding and grafting; pruning, training, transplanting; preservation of races by seeds, improvement of races by seeds.

2*d Year.*—Continuation of studies of first year; also construction, warming, ventilation and management of greenhouses, graperies, and other horticultural structures; pomological nomenclature; landscape gardening.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

The department of Practical Farming is under the immediate charge of the Farm Superintendent. The students in the course of their daily labors, witness and take part in all the various operations of the farm. They thus make a practical application of their studies, and acquire the strength and skill so necessary for the successful agriculturist.

In adopting the foregoing courses of instruction and practice, the Board believe they have not only fulfilled the requirements of the law, but have organized a true school of Agriculture, in which the young farmers of the State may acquire an intelligent mastery of their noble and most useful art. And they would confidently invite those who wish to gain, with reasonable despatch and in their ripest scientific forms, the knowledge

and art of a true land culture, to visit this school and test the benefits of its teachings.

While the Board cannot admit that mere general education is one of the legitimate objects of the Agricultural College, any more than it is of the Medical College or Law School, they would, nevertheless, remark that the course of studies prescribed, will not be found wanting in disciplinary or educating power. This remark is needful in answer to some who have feared that the mere students of Agriculture would be found wanting in general education and intelligence, and that the graduates of the College would not adequately represent its high character, or successfully diffuse its teachings, and who would therefore make the institution to some extent literary, in order to make it more educational. But it should be remembered that true discipline of mind depends not so much upon the subject matter of study, as upon the manner in which that study is prosecuted. The wide and various fields of natural and mathematical science embraced in the Agricultural course, offer no narrow ground on which to build up scholarly habits of thought and study, and the thorough mastery of this course cannot but add largely to the mental power and culture of the faithful student. But still this discipline is the fortunate and valuable incident of the course of study, not one of its organic objects. The great purpose of the School is to teach Agriculture—to make scientific farmers, not merely fine scholars. The Board of Education appreciate as fully as any persons can, the value and importance even, of a good, and liberal education for farmers. A full College course of classical study, and all the power and refinement it brings, would prove as valuable often, on the farm as in the forum. But the State has already provided for general education in its other institutions of learning, open alike to farmers and all other classes, and they cannot consent to divert this single School of Agriculture from its high and legitimate uses to make it a mere high school for farmers' sons, in order to afford to a few of them, at such vast expense, the education which the Union Schools and Colleges and

University offer so freely to all. They dare not endanger its success as a professional school by seeking to make it remedy the deficiency of general and preparatory education which its pupils can so easily obtain elsewhere. To answer the promise of its friends and founders, and to re-pay the State for the large outlay it has already cost, as well as for the continual outlay to come, it must concentrate its labors on its own appropriate work, and push, with an undivided zeal, its efforts to discover truth and diffuse its light among the great farming population of our State. Whatever may be done by the private and voluntary efforts of faithful teachers, in extra classes or otherwise, to promote the literary growth and spirit of their pupils, the Board would not only allow but commend. But the mission of the School, as such, is higher and more important than to add another to the ordinary High Schools or Colleges of the State. Such extra classes have been voluntarily organized and instructed by some of the Faculty during the past year, and will, doubtless, be hereafter, as occasions offer and as other duties permit.

THE FARM.

The working of the College farm for the past year will be best exhibited by the following tabular statement of the crops raised, and the cost of production, compiled from the Secretary's books:

NAME OF CROP.	Number of Acres.....	Cost of Seed.....	Cost of Cultivation, harvesting, &c.....	Product in Bushels, &c.	VALUE.....
*Wheat.....	25	*	*$89 15	556	$556 00
Corn,.....	30	$ 7 60	298 57	1787	446 75
Oats,.....	15	15 75	84 08	742	185 50
Potatoes,.....	3	8 25	62 73	351	70 20
Hay,.....	40		115 75	tons 63	325 00

*The cost of Seed Wheat and Sowing is unknown.

The receipts and expenditures for the Farm from Feb. 29th to Nov. 1st, 1860, were as follows. Several items, such as pasture, work of teams, increase of stock, &c., do not appear:

Receipts.

From crops as shown above,	$1,583 45
For milk sold,	151 20
For stock sold,	109 99
Total,	$1,844 64

Expenditures.

Cost of seed and work on crops,	$681 88
Care of stock,	92 44
Shed for wagons and carts,	22 87
Building board fences, repairing tools, &c.,	41 11
Farm improvements,	375 74
Splitting rails,	43 45
Miscellaneous work,	89 88
Total,	$1,347 37

It is due to the Farm Superintendent to say that a great amount of valuable improvement, in proportion to the laboring force and the means at his disposal, has been accomplished during the year. With such management, and with some additions proposed to be made to the clearings, the farm will soon begin to yield a considerable revenue.

The present condition of the Stock Department will be seen from the subjoined tabular statements.

PURCHASED STOCK NOW ON THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

HORSES.

	NAME.	Bought of	Date of purchase	Cost.	Present Val.
1 Bay Horse,	Balley,	D. B. Hibbard, of Jackson,	June, 1857,	$175 00	$100 00
1 " "	Fly,	" " "	" "	175 00	100 00
1 Black "	Prof.	S. Rappleye, of Lenawee Co.,	Aug. 1857,	225 00	150 00
1 " "	Blucher,	" " "	" "	225 00	75 00

WORKING OXEN.

1 yoke dark red,	"Tiger," "John,".	S. Rappleye, of Lenawee Co.,	May 1857,	.....	130 00
1 red and white ox,	Jerry,	A drover, by J. Shearer,	Nov. "	.....	40 00
1 light brindle ox,	Brin,	" " "	" "	.....	40 00
1 yoke dark brindle,	"Brock," "Brin,".	" " "	" "	.....	80 00

COWS.

1 dark red cow,		S. Rappleye, of Lenawee Co.,	May 1857,	.....	30 00
I light red "	Star,	" " "	" "	.....	30 00
1 dark red "	Lady,	" " "	" "	.....	30 00
1 dark red "	Betty,	Mr. Ingersoll, of Delta, Mich.,	" "	.....	30 00
1 red and white cow,	Line Back,	Joseph R. Williams,	" 1859,	.....	25 00

SWINE.

1 Essex boar,	Snowball,	J. S. Tibbitts, Plymouth,	Sept. 1858,	12 00	.....
I Essex sow,	Cleopatra,		" "	.....	.....

SHEEP.

47 sheep, mostly wethers,		James Bayley,	June 1860,	67 50	141 00

STOCK RAISED ON THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

CATTLE.

COLOR AND SEX.	Name.	Breed.	Sire.	Dam.	Date of Birth.	Present Val.
1 light red heifer,		Devon & Native,	Ingersoll's Devon,	A native cow,	April 3, '58	$20 00
1 red & white " calf,		Durham and "	Jipson's Durham,	Line back,	March 8, '60	8 00
1 heifer calf,					July 1860	5 00
1 " "					" "	5 00
1 " "					Oct. "	3 00
1 " "					" "	3 00
1 red bull,					March "	8 00
1 light red steer,	"Jack,"	Durham & Nat.	Jipson's Durham,	Star,	June 1859	15 00
1 light red steer,	"Jerry,"				" "	15 00

SWINE.

1 black boar,	Don Juan,	Essex,	Unknown,	Cleopatra,	1859	$ 25 00
1 black sow,		"	"	"	1859	10 00
1 " "		"	"	"	1859	10 00
2 black boars,		"	Snowball,	"	1860	14 00
2 black sows,		"	"	"	1860	20 00
2 barrows,		"	"	"	1860	6 00
17 sows and barrows,		" & Native,			1860	51 00
17 sows and barrows,		" "			1859	*181 00

*Fatting Hogs.

HORTICULTURE.

The labors of this important and interesting department of the institution have been prosecuted during the past year under the efficient direction of J. C. Holmes, the Superintendent of Horticulture, aided by Prof. Geo. Thurber, the Botanist. Much has been accomplished in starting nurseries, in gathering varieties of useful vegetables and in laying out and planting the botanical garden and ornamental grounds.

The expenditures for this department have been as follows:

For seeds, pear, apple and quince stocks, &c.,	$ 54 92
Labor of students, including work in kitchen garden, nursery, orchard, ornamental and botanical grounds, laying out grounds, making roads and walks, saving seeds and planting ornamental trees and shrubbery,	545 70
Total,	$600 62

The receipts were as follows:

For articles sold from garden,	$ 86 14
Value of garden vegetables on hand, and of budded stocks, plants and seeds,	422 60
Total,	$508 74

There are now belonging to the Horticultural Department of the estate, an apple orchard of 245 trees planted in 1858, and a small peach orchard of natural fruit, planted in 1860. The Horticulturist also reports several varieties of smaller fruits from which he is now propagating, and vines of the Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Diana and Clinton grapes under cultivation, from which he is also propagating, in order to have a stock of grapes for vineyard culture and for sale.

There have been budded this season 300 pear on quince stocks, a few cherry and about fourteen hundred apple stocks.

It will henceforth be practicable to raise all our stocks from seed, and thus raise all our own fruit trees.

We have this season experimented with about forty varieties of Potato, the most of them new, in order to test their qualities

as to health, time of ripening, productiveness, table qualities, &c., and noted the results.

There have also been under cultivation, several varieties of corn, beans, squashes, and other garden products, with a view to test their value for table use.

It is proposed to establish at the College a kitchen garden, nursery orchards, and ornamental and Botanical grounds, where will be grown fruit and ornamental trees, plants, and other vegetables, of the best kinds, and of which the nomenclature will be correct, so that persons wishing to purchase trees, shrubs, seeds, vines or scions, can be furnished from the College grounds with such as they may desire, and students may have an opportunity to study and practice the science and art of Horticulture in all its branches.

During the past year Doct. Asa Gray donated to the Horticultural department of the College, from the Botanical Gardens at Cambridge, Mass., a large box containing shrubs and perennial herbaceous plants.

Isaac Buchanan, Esq., seedsman and florist, of West 17th street, New York, also donated a large and valuable collection of green-house and hardy plants, bulbs, shrubs, &c., also a collection of choice flower seeds.

Messrs. Thomas Hogg & Sons, of Yorkville, N. Y., a collection of shrubs and trees, including Magnolias, Paulonia, Weigelias, Salisburia, &c.

There were also collected from the forest a large number of evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs and climbers, all of which were planted upon the College grounds and are now in good condition. The tender plants have been taken up and placed in their winter quarters.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The reported indebtedness of the College on the 1st day of January, 1859, was $13,472 73.

The receipts from January 1st, to November 30th, 1859, were as follows, viz:

Balance in College Treasury, Jan. 1st, 1859,		$ 144 45
Rec'd from State Treasurer on appropriation,		17,676 45
" for rent of houses and board of students, as shown by annual report of College Treasurer,		4,182 56
Total receipts,		$22,003 46

The expenditures for the same time, including payment of indebtedness, were as follows:

Paid by College Treasurer, on warrants, as per annual report, for 1859,	$14,230 08	
Paid by certificates on Auditor General,	7,676 45	
Total expenditures,		$21,906 53
Bal. in the hands of College Treasurer, Dec. 1st, 1859,		$96 93

Received from Dec. 1st, 1859, to Nov. 30th, 1860, as follows, viz:

Balance as above,		$ 96 93
Rec'd warrants on State Treasurer, on appropriation,		13,219 43
" from other sources as shown by Treasurer's report,		669 40
Total receipts,		$13,888 83

The expenditures for year ending Nov. 30, 1860, were as follows, viz:

Paid by College Treasurer on warrants, as shown in annual report for 1860,		$13,135 72
Paid by certificate on Auditor General,		219 43
Paid by Treasurer on part paid warrants, and not included in his report,		259 25
Paid by Treasurer for postage,		11 04
Total expenditures for 1860,		$13,625 44
Balance in hands of College Treasurer, Dec. 1, 1860,		$263 39

There was appropriated to the College by a vote of both

branches of the Legislature in 1859, to pay indebtedness and meet the wants of the College for the years 1859 and 1860, the sum of $41,500. By an error in the engrossment, this sum was reduced to $37,500.

The present indebtedness of the College is as follows:

Outstanding and part-paid Warrants,	$1,345 37
Audited and unpaid accounts,	241 87
Due Members of the Board of Education,	301 44
Balance of salaries due Jan. 1st, 1861,	921 73
Total,	$2,810 41

To meet these debts there is an unexpended balance of the appropriation, amounting to $6,604 12
Balance in hands of Treasurer, ... $263 39

Total, ... $6,867 51

There will remain, therefore, after paying all the debts of the College, a balance of $4,067 20

From this there is to be deducted about $700 00, which will be due the 15th day of January, for the work not yet finished, of re-plastering the Boarding Hall.

The Board are much gratified in being able to present the Agricultural College thus virtually free from debt.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation will be needed as soon as it can be received from the State Treasury, for payment of demands before enumerated as now due, for a library of books treating on agricultural sciences, and for general reading; for needed improvements of buildings and of the farm, and for drainage and other purposes already authorized by the vote of the Board.

Appropriations for the years 1861 and 1862, are asked for the following objects:

Salaries for two years,	$15,000 00
Horticultural buildings, tools, team, &c.,	1,000 00

Farming tools, clearing land, improving farm, fencing, &c.,	$2,800 00
Purchase of stock, and teams,	2,000 00
Barn for farm,	2,000 00
Museums, laboratory, botanical grounds, &c.,	400 00
Bridge across the Cedar river,	1,000 00
Expenses of Board of Education, or other Trustees, for two years, and incidentals,	800 00
Total,	$25,000 00

The Board have steadily looked forward to making the Agricultural College finally, to a considerable extent, a self-sustaining institution. They have believed that the people of the State would ultimately demand this. But to accomplish so desirable a result, it will be necessary to add very considerably to the cultivated land on the farm. At least one hundred acres should be cleared within the next two years, and experience has amply demonstrated that it is poor economy to do this by the labor of students. An appropriation to this object will be more than repaid by the crops yielded the first year. The farm will soon pay for all expenditures made on its account. When its full extent of tillable land is brought under cultivation, it will afford a large income to sustain other departments of the Institution.

By a law passed in 1858 the swamp lands situated in the four townships of Lansing, Meridian, Dewitt, and Bath, were reserved for the use of the College and for purposes of drainage and reclamation. Considerable quantities of hay have been obtained for the College from the land, and the Board the past year authorized the expenditure of $100 in drainage. Owing to the wetness of the season, the work was not done, but it is expected that it will be accomplished the next summer. When drained, these lands will make valuable meadows, and will enable the College to increase largely its amount of stock, which will then become an important source of revenue. Should the Legislature see fit to vest the full title to these swamp lands in the

College, and allow such as are not needed for meadows, to be sold, and the proceeds vested as a perpetual fund, they would yield a very considerable beginning of an endowment, which, increased from other sources, as occasion might offer, would at no distant day, relieve the State from all burdens of taxation for this object. In addition to the farm, the garden and nurseries, will, it is hoped, soon become sources of revenue to the funds of the Institution, while they serve also their appointed uses in the improvement and teaching of horticultural science.

THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT.

In their last annual report, the Board recommended that the care of the College be transferred to a State Board of Agriculture, believing that such a Board might win for the Institution a fuller sympathy and support of the farming population, and also be able to devote a more special attention to its interests. This recommendation they would now renew, and commend it to the wise and deliberate consideration of the Legislature. The enterprise is as important and promising as ever to the great agricultural interests of the State. The fruits that have been growing slowly through these years of trial, are already ripening, and begin to give promise of the near approaching harvest. To whomever its future control be entrusted, it must, if successful, be kept true to the great arguments and aims which induced to its organization. It must be in fact, as well as in name, a School of Agriculture, an Institution devoted earnestly and exclusively "to the improvement and teaching of the science of Agriculture." Or, if in coming years, it shall be found practicable to extend its sphere, it should seek simply to embrace other of the useful arts in the order of their use and importance. A department of house architecture might be added with great advantage to the people of a State in which so many millions are expended for residences, school-houses, &c. So, too, a department of mechanic arts, with especial reference to the construction and use of machinery, and particularly of that almost universal but complicated motive power, the steam engine, would be valuable to the public interests.

In teaching Agriculture, the Board would also suggest whether there might not be established a lecture term, to be held in the winter, in which courses of lectures should be given by the several Professors, on the topics of their departments. Large numbers of farmers would find leisure in the winter to attend a course of lectures on farming. And while the College was thus extending its usefulness, it would be attracting many students who might conclude to pursue its full course of studies.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The Legislature, in 1859, made it the duty of the State Board of Education to select a list of books suitable for district or township libraries, and to contract with some responsible persons to furnish the same, when ordered by the district or township school officers, at stipulated prices. This duty the Board have performed, and considerable purchases have been made by many of the districts, under the contract. The plan seems well adapted to the maintenance of the libraries. Some sufficient and regular appropriation should, however, be made to each district for the support of the library, and the Board would suggest the inquiry whether the good of the districts does not require that their officers shall be bound by law to select the books for the district from the list provided. Such a law would abridge only the authority of the district officers, not the privileges or rights of the people. It would act as a safe-guard to the libraries against the bad or inferior books which might otherwise be purchased by careless or incompetent district officers.

J. R. KELLOGG,
GEO. WILLARD,
W. J. BAXTER,
Members of State Board of Education.

JOHN M. GREGORY,
Ex-officio, Member and Secretary of Board.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Michigan State Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—I am happy to report that the State Normal School still continues to prosper, and that all the measures which you have taken for its welfare, have proved to be wise and salutary.

Our session rooms, though better furnished with seats than formerly, are filled to their utmost capacity, our students, almost without exception, are studious and earnest, and all the various departments of study in charge of different members of the Board of Instruction, are making sure and steady progress.

The new building, which was opened at the beginning of the last term, is a model of convenience. The changes which were mode in the old plan of recitation and session rooms, leave little to be desired in this respect, and nothing is wanting to make us completely comfortable, except a more efficient means of heating than we now have.

The following table exhibits the numbers in attendance during the first term of the present year, and the last term of the past year:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

	TERM 14.	TERM 15.
Class B,.....	101	70
" C,.....	127	126
" D,.....	36	49
" E,.....	17	25
" F,.....	13	...
Totals,.....	294	270

EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Term 14,.....50 Pupils.
Term 15,.....48 "
Present number in Normal Department,.....292
" " Experimental Department,..... 50

Total of present term,..... 342

The course of study pursued in the Normal School, is as follows:

Class B.—Arithmetic, (Mental and Written;) Geography, (Local and Descriptive;) Grammar, (Synthetical;) Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, and Drawing.

Class C.—Advanced Arithmetic; Grammar, (Analytical;) Physical Geography; Elocution; Vocal Music.

Class D.—Algebra; Natural Philosophy; Botany; Elocution.

Class E.—Geometry; Geology; Rhetoric.

Senior Class.—Intellectual Philosophy; Trigonometry; Chemistry.

Greek, Latin, French and German, at the option of the student.

The professional instruction given in the Normal School embraces substantially the following topics:

Class B.—Methods of teaching Spelling, Reading and Penmanship.

Class C.—Methods of teaching Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar; Lectures on Schoolroom Duties.

Class D.—Methods in Teaching; Lectures on Primary Education, and on Means of Teaching the Virtues.

Class E.—Methods; Practice in teaching in the Model School.

Class F.—Methods in Chemistry; Lectures on the Philosophy of Education.

The professional course of instruction will be better understood by a more detailed account of it.

There are in the Normal School five classes, designated respectively by the letters B, C, D, E, F, and the studies assigned

to each class occupy, generally, a single term, or half-year. A diligent student may, consequently, complete the entire regular course in two years and a half. The B class being the lowest, is composed of the applicants for admission, who present themselves at the beginning of every term. Such applicants are admitted on passing an examination in Elementary Grammar, Local Geography, Arithmetic as far as decimal fractions, Spelling, Reading and Penmanship, and on signing a declaration of intention to teach in the Schools of this State. If the Board of Instruction find anything in the mental or moral habits of the candidate which unfits him to become a teacher, he is rejected, even if he passes an examination in the studies required.

Throughout the course we insist on an accurate and thorough knowledge of the various branches pursued as an indispensable condition to giving successful instruction in the best method of teaching them.

It is for this reason that the amount of professional training increases as the pupil advances in the course. Those who join the B class come to us with loose intellectual habits, and feeble powers of application. They have, indeed, sufficient knowledge of the elementary studies to gain admission, but that knowledge having been acquired by accidental processes, is exceedingly unsystematic. They must, consequently, spend one term in a rigid review of Geography, Elementary Grammar, Practical Arithmetic, Spelling, Reading, &c., and they do well if, in that time, they become proficient in these branches, and gain systematic habits of study and thought.

Under such circumstances, one would think that nothing could be done in the way of pedagogical training ; yet, something is attempted. They are taught, in the first place, by methods which are uniform and rigid, and these same methods are, from time to time, made the subjects of special explanation. In Orthography, for example, not only are words presented uniformly to the eye, but the pupil is taught how to use the same process in giving similar instruction. In addition to this, a course of familiar lectures on personal habits and acquirements,

requisite to success in teaching, is given in each class ; and thus they gain a genuine *ideal* which they are exhorted to strive to realize in their own characters. I may add that careful notes are taken of these lectures, and that the class is examined at the close of the term on the topics which they embrace.

In the C class pedagogical training is made more systematic and thorough. During the term, advanced Grammar and Arithmetic (Mental and Higher) are finished, and Algebra and Natural Philosophy begun. Instruction is also given in Singing, Drawing and Elocution.

The pupil recites by topics, and is required to give, unaided, a strict analysis of the topic assigned him. Under this system he is enabled, from outlines which the teacher supplies, to form methods for himself, which are afterwards made more familiar and practical by special discussion. Under this system, too, he becomes so familiar with the subject of study that the order and processes by which they should be presented to others, are learned with little difficulty.

In this class, as well as in all the higher classes, every instructor regards method teaching as his special duty, and endeavors to secure for his pupils such proficiency that it may be successfully imparted. Moreover, the methods and processes thus taught are in each class made the subjects of a separate examination at the close of the term.

But instruction which is entirely special, is given to the C class in the form of a full course of lectures on the "Art of Teaching," "School-room Duties," &c. In these lectures are presented the characteristics, manners and personal habits which are requisite to eminence in teaching. They also embrace such topics as "Organization of District Schools," "Means of securing steady attendance," "How to secure an interest in studies," "Government," "Discipline," and numerous others of a similar nature. All of which topics are, also, made the subjects of special examination at the close of the term.

The studies of the D and E classes are, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Geology and Geometry. These two classes

are carefully and rigidly drilled in the best methods of teaching the studies they pursue. They also listen to a course of lectures on Ethics and the "Means of Moral Training." The E class has practice in experimental teaching according to a regulation which requires that each pupil shall teach at least one term in the Model School.

The studies of the Senior class, which occupy twenty-four weeks, are Trigonometry, Chemistry and Mental Philosophy.

In Chemistry, instruction is given with reference to two objects. First, to give the student such accurate knowledge of the elements of the science, as will serve as a proper basis for his future acquisitions; and secondly, to render him practically familiar with the best modes of teaching the rudiments of this study. The recitation is conducted with both these objects in view. To facilitate the former, numerous experiments illustrating the principles of the science, are made before the class. To promote the latter, familiar lectures are given on the making of apparatus, on manipulation, and modes of illustration and on the best methods of classifying the various topics. Each student is required to make some five hundred experiments in the action of chemical reagents.

The class occupy twelve weeks of the senior term, in studying Haven's text-book on Mental Philosophy. The object sought in this study is accuracy and precision, rather than extent of knowledge, and the seniors are thus prepared for listening to a course of lectures on the philosophy of education, which occupies the remainder of the term.

The lectures referred to, embrace the following topics:

1. The order of development of the various faculties.

2. The order of studies which corresponds to the order of developement.

3. Errors of present system in this regard.

4. Cultivation of the powers of observation by object lessons and by the study of objective sciences.

5. Cultivation of the powers of reflection by study of subjective sciences.

6. The order of development and modes of cultivating the sensibilities.

7. Religious instruction.

RESULTS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

There can be no question that the Normal School has contributed largely to the educating forces of the State. It has sent out over seventy-five graduates, most of whom are engaged in actual teaching. Some of these have charge of Union Schools, others hold responsible positions as assistant teachers, and others still are conducting Primary Schools of the better class. Nearly all are successful teachers, intending to give to their profession the labor of a lifetime. The most satisfactory evidence of their efficiency appears in the fact that the demand for Normal graduates, is greater than the School can supply.

But while its graduates are thus sustaining the reputation of the Normal School, a large number of District Schools are supplied with teachers from its undergraduating classes. No pupil is permitted to teach until he has passed examination in the studies of the C class. This class usually numbers about a hundred, and it is believed that an average of about half its members go out every term to teach in the Primary Schools. Consequently, the Normal School annually furnishes, from this class alone, a hundred teachers for the Schools of the State. Of course, the value of this contribution does not lie in its numerical force, but rather in the fact that these teachers are earnest workers, familiar with the studies they teach, and assiduous in putting into practice the precepts which they have learned here.

It is for this reason that while we hear rarely of any failures, we receive, from all quarters, the most gratifying evidence that their labors are generally successful.

WANTS.

It seems to me that the Normal School stands in pressing need of a Gymnasium for the physical training of its pupils.

Physical education is, at last, receiving the attention which

its importance calls for. Many of the prominent Schools and Colleges of the East, have already suspended some of their usual routine in order to give their pupils opportunity for systematic manual exercise. The fact is being recognized everywhere that mental discipline cannot fit its possessor for permanent usefulness, without a degree of health and physical strength. No man, however finished his scholarship, can be an efficient laborer in any of the professions, if his digestive and nervous system have been ruined by hard study without proper exercise. Yet it is an alarming fact that multitudes of young men, in this country, finish their course of study with a broken constitution.

Our State Normal School is peculiarly liable to suffer from this evil. Our pupils are mainly the sons and daughters of farmers, and no better material for our purpose, can be found in the State. They bring with them to the School the soundness of body which farm-life is wont to beget. When, however, they enter upon the professional studies here, their habits of life are inevitably changed. Under the pressure of daily recitations, they are apt to neglect out-of-door exercise altogether, or to take it in a form too mild for the requirements of health. The consequence is that many are compelled on account of illness to leave School before the close of the term, and often to abandon, forever, the idea of preparing to teach. This evil could not find its remedy in ordinary muscular exertion however systematically pursued. By reason of the short time that students remain with us, our Normal course is necessarily so severe that after preparing for recitations, they have not time enough left for exercise if taken in walking or ordinary manual labor.

The only means, under the circumstances, by which their physical vigor can be preserved, is by a regular muscular drill, under the direction of a competent teacher ; for a half hour of gymnastic exercises, properly conducted, is worth three hours of exercise taken in the usual way.

But we cannot give our pupils such exercises without means. We have already a teacher in Prof. Miller, who is a practical

gymnast. We want a plain building, of moderate cost, with the proper apparatus. The estimates show that the whole will not cost over $1,000, and I am assured that the entire expense shall not exceed the estimates.

As a further argument I will add, that inasmuch as physical education is receiving increased attention in our best Schools, it is essential that those who are preparing to teach should have a practical knowledge of its principles.

Both the faculty and the students feel urgently the need of a *library for reference.* Our old library, which contained about fifteen hundred volumes, was, as you are aware, entirely consumed by the fire which destroyed our building last fall. Since that time we have been entirely destitute of those works which the students ought to consult in the various topics connected with their future labors. A professional library is indispensable to the complete success of a professional School, and we are sure that our institution is no exception to the general fact.

The books wherein are treated topics relating directly or indirectly to the teacher's profession are very numerous, but we think that a library adequate to our wants would not exceed a cost of $3,000.

The following items embrace the more important of our regulations :

All the pupils of the Normal School are required to sign the following

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

"We, the subscribers, do hereby declare that it is our intention to devote ourselves to the business of teaching in the Schools of this State, and that our object in resorting to this Normal School is the better to prepare ourselves for the discharge of this important duty."

EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for admission must pass an examination in the following studies, viz: Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Ele-

mentary Grammar, Local Geography, and Arithmetic through compound numbers, vulgar and decimal fractions.

Students may enter any advanced class by passing an examination in all preceding studies of the course.

Examinations for admission are held on the Monday previous to the opening of each term, commencing at 9 A. M.

ATTENDANCE.

Applicants for admission are not received after the commencement of a term, unless they have been detained by sickness, or actual service as teachers.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The terms of the Normal School commence, respectively, on the first Tuesday of April, and the first Tuesday of October, and continue, the former sixteen weeks, and the latter twenty-four weeks.

The exercises of the School are suspended during the winter holidays.

THE EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

This School, which was established for the purpose of affording to advanced students in the Normal School an opportunity for practice in teaching, is in successful operation. The classes are mainly instructed by members of the E class, under a system of strict supervision by the Principal of this department.

There are seats for fifty pupils, which is the limit of the number received. Applicants for admission must be between the ages of eight and sixteen years. None are admitted for less than an entire term—the year being divided as in the Normal Department.

A tuition of two dollars for the summer, and three for the winter term, is charged. Intention to teach is not made a condition of admission. It is the design in this department to make the course of study correspond to the natural order of mental development.

First, the senses are trained to the study of objects and objective sciences, and afterward the reflective faculties are de-

veloped by means of studies adapted to this end. In pursuance of this design, the course is arranged as follows: First, object lessons and the Elements of Natural Science, and afterwards Arithmetic, Grammar and Elementary History. Thorough training in Reading, Penmanship, Spelling, Drawing, Composition, Singing and Moral Lessons, is also included in the course.

All the above is respectfully submitted.

A. S. WELCH,
Prin. State Normal School.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

State Board of Education in account with Benjamin Follett, Treasurer of State Normal School.

DEBIT.

1860.			
Oct. 1.	To am't of expenditures as per warrants paid by me from Sept. 30th, 1859, to Oct. 1st, 1860,	$16,482 84	
	Balance,	385 76	
			$16,866 60

CREDIT.

1859.			
Oct. 1.	Balance on hand,	$ 1,645 60	
	Am't received for tuition, from Sept. 30, 1859, to Oct. 1st, 1860,	1,022 00	
Nov. 7.	Warrant on Auditor General,	1,000 00	
8.	" " "	2,500 00	
1860.			
Mar. 19.	" " "	2,500 00	
May 30.	" " "	3,500 00	
July 16.	" " "	2,500 00	
Oct. 27.	" " "	2,000 00	
	From Prof. Foote, proceeds of Piano Concert,	199 00	
			$16,866 60
Balance,			$383 76

State Board of Education Building Fund in account with Benj. Follett, Treasurer of State Normat School.

DEBIT.

1860.

April 15. To warrant to B. Follett, contract for rebuilding State Normal building,.....$8,000 00

CREDIT.

1859.

Nov. 15. By am't received from Hartford Fire Insurance Co., policy on building,.....$8,000 00

STATEMENT of Warrants drawn on account of Normal School for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1860.

1859–60.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Oct. 14	49	Benj. Follett,	Insurance,	$ 62 50
" 14	50	J. M. B. Sill,	Expenses for Board,	13 55
" 14	51	Moore & Jenness,	Curtain fixtures,	7 38
" 14	52	Robt. Morton,	Janitor,	28 75
" 14	53	J. M. B. Sill,	Expense for Board,	1 00
" 14	54	Yost, Tisdale & Co.,	Curtains,	16 30
" 14	55	Barnhart,	Rent of piano,	4 00
" 14	56	Kinne & Smith,	Goods, laboratory,	26 53
" 14	57	David Coon,	Work & materials,	4 08
" 14	58	Chas. Wheeler,	Soap,	2 50
" 14	59	J. Showerman,	Pump,	5 50
" 14	60	E. Samson,	Rent of melodeon,	4 00
" 25	61	Wm. Watts,	Soap,	3 63
" 25	62	D. Hayes,	Benches and work,	29 00
" 25	63	Rev. L. D. Chapin,	Services as Visitor,	13 00
Nov. 4	64	A. Couse,	Piano,	300 00
" 4	65	D. Hayes,	Desks and seats,	75 00
" 8	66	Benj. Follett,	Apprais'g damages	5 50
" 8	67	Flower & Hand,	Fitting up rooms,	50 00
" 8	68	J. M. Gregory,	Exp. to Nov. 1st,	44 04
" 28	69	Flower & Hand,	Repairs on hotel,	88 72
" 28	70	Conklin & Co.,	Lumber,	75 01
" 28	71	J. M. B. Sill,	Pd. for work, &c.,	29 76
" 28	72	M. N. Littlefield,	Hardware for rep's,	21 53
" 28	73	H. Jacobs,	Janitor,	30 00
" 28	74	C. Day,	Painting,	4 88
" 28	75	Kinne & Smith,	Materials for rep's,	18 85
Dec. 3	76	J. R. Kellogg,	Ser. & exp. to date,	102 63
" 5	77	A. S. Welch,	Salary to Dec. 20,	375 00
" 5	78	Rev. W. P. Pattison,	Exp. as Visitor,	10 00
" 5	79	J. M. B. Sill,	Incidental expens's	25 00
" 7	80	Mark Norris,	S. pipe, lumber, &c,	31 05
" 10	81	E. J. Mills,	Stove-pipe, &c.,	69 73
" 10	82	D. Hayes,	Making 130 desks,	145 77
" 20	83	J. M. B. Sill,	Salary to date,	250 00
" 20	84	J. F. Carey,	" "	250 00

STATEMENT OF WARRENTS DRAWN—CONTINUED.

1859-60.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Dec. 20	85	D. P. Mayhew,.....	Salary to date,....	$250 00
" 20	86	A. Miller, ...	" "	250 00
" 20	87	G. E. Dudley,.....	" "	250 00
" 20	88	E. M. Foote,.....	" "	250 00
" 20	89	Mrs. A. D. Aldrich,..	" "	162 50
" 20	90	Susan G. Tyler,.....	" "	112 50
" 20	91	Miss E. A. Hurlbut,..	" "	112 50
" 20	92	Benj. Follett, ...	Telegraphing, ...	1 25
" 26	93	Henry Jacobs,.....	Janitor to Dec. 4th,	44 00
" 26	94	David Hayes,.....	Lumber and work,.	14 62
" 26	95	J. Goodison,.....	Teacher, ...	50 00
Jan'y 4	1	Wm. Barkley,.....	130 seat castings,.	123 19
" 4	2	J. M. Gregory,.....	For expenses,.....	16 10
Feb'y 3	3	W. J. Baxter,.....	For serv. and exp.,	75 85
" 16	4	F. Morley, ...	B'k checks for N. S.	8 00
" 20	5	R. Kame, ...	Settees,.....	50 00
" 20	6	Shutts & Farrier, ...	130 seat castings,.	131 50
" 20	7	Henry Jacobs,.....	Janitor,.....	30 50
" 20	8	Prof. J. M. B. Sill,...	Expenditures, ...	31 47
" 20	9	Mr. Knapp,.....	16¼ cords wood,...	32 50
" 20	10	Benj. Follett, ...	Insurance, ...	25 50
" 20	11	Benj. Follett, ...	3 tons coal,.....	15 75
" 20	12	M. C. R. R. Co.,.....	Freight, ...	9 01
M'ch 14	13	Henry Jacobs,.....	Janitor,.....	25 00
" 16	14	Prof. A. S. Welch,...	Salary, ...	375 00
" 16	15	" J. B. Sill,.....	"	250 00
" 20	16	" J. F. Carey,....	"	250 00
" 16	17	" D. P. Mayhew, .	"	250 00
" 16	18	" A. Miller,.....	"	250 00
" 16	19	" Geo. E. Dudley,.	"	250 00
" 16	20	Mrs. A. D. Aldrich,..	"	162 50
" 16	21	John Goodison,.....	"	50 00
" 16	22	E. M. Foote,.....	"	225 00
" 16	23	Miss Susan G. Tyler,	"	112 50
" 16	24	Ellen A. Hurlbut,....	"	112 50
April 10	25	J. R. Kellogg,.....	Services,.....	45 80
" 27	26	R. Kame, ...	106 settees,.....	295 25
" 27	27	Henry Jacobs,.....	Services,.....	27 00
May 2	28	Prof. Geo. E. Dudley,	1 coal stove,.....	20 00
" 24	29	Benj. L. Baxter,.....	Services,.....	31 50
" 24	30	Mark Norris, ...	Rent,.....	5 00
" 24	31	Prof. J. M. B. Sill,...	Expenses,.....	7 69
" 24	32	A. Showerman & Co.,	Gas fitting,.....	89 40

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN—CONTINUED.

1860.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
May 24	33	M. N. Littlefield,	Expenses,	$ 72 55
" 24	34	H. Oakley,		5 25
" 24	35	B. Follett,	Bill extra,	3,455 11
June 1	36	Henry Jacobs,	Services,	53 00
" 20	37	Prof. A. S. Welch,	Salary,	375 00
" 20	38	" J. M. B. Sill,	"	250 00
" 20	39	" Geo. E. Dudley,	"	250 00
" 20	40	" D. P. Mayhew,	"	250 00
" 20	41	" E. M. Foote,	"	250 00
" 20	42	" A. Miller,	"	250 00
" 20	43	" J. F. Carey,	"	250 00
" 20	44	Mrs. A. D. Aldrich,	"	162 50
" 20	45	Miss E. A. Hurlbut,	"	112 50
" 20	46	Miss Susan G. Tyler,	"	112 50
" 20	47	John Goodison,	"	50 00
July 19	48	" "	Balance on salary,	50 00
" 24	49	Henry Jacobs,	Services,	26 00
" 24	50	S. B. McCracken,	Printing,	2 50
" 24	51	Robt. Morton,	Bal. for services,	5 00
" 24	52	M. W. Ferris,	Bible,	3 00
Aug. 4	53	E. J. Mills,	Hardware,	43 18
" 4	54	J. M. Gregory,	Piano,	285 00
" 4	55	Shutts & Ferrier,	Seat ends,	114 00
" 4	56	Conklin, S. & Co.,	Bill sundries, &c.,	68 97
" 6	57	Prof. J. F. Carey,	Salary,	100 00
" 6	58	" J. M. B. Sill,	"	100 00
" 6	59	" Geo. E. Dudley,	"	100 00
" 6	60	" A. Miller,	"	100 00
" 6	61	Henry Jacobs,	Services,	26 00
" 6	62	Kinne & Smith,	Goods,	124 87
" 6	63	D. Coon & Co.,	Furniture,	46 12
" 23	64	Prof. A. S. Welch,	Salary,	125 00
" 24	66	Ellen A. Hurlbut,	"	100 00
" 23	65	Susan G. Tyler,	"	50 00
Oct. 9	67	A. S. Welch,	"	250 00
" 9	68	J. F. Carey,	"	150 00
" 9	69	Geo. E. Dudley,	"	150 00
" 9	70	J. M. B. Sill,	"	150 00
" 9	71	A. Miller,	"	150 00
" 9	72	D. P. Mayhew,	"	250 00
" 9	73	E. M. Foote,	"	250 00
" 9	74	Mrs. A. D. Aldrich,	"	162 50
" 9	75	Susan G. Tyler,	"	62 50

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN—CONTINUED.

1860.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Oct. 9	76	Ellen A. Hurlbut, ...	Salary, ...	$ 12 50
" 9	77	Henry Jacobs, ...	Services, ...	30 00
" 9	78	A. S. Welch, ...	Incidentals, ...	25 00
Nov. 1	79	M. C. R. R. & Co., ...	Freight, ...	13 35
" 1	80	Benj. Follett, ...	Interest, ...	105 25
	79½	" "	Insurance, ...	130 50
	80½	Yost, Tisdale & Co., .	Account, ...	112 52

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Ag'l College of the State of Michigan,
December 1, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

Gentlemen—I herewith enclose my report as Treasurer of the Agricultural College of the State of Michigan, for the year ending December 1, 1860.

In accordance with a resolution passed by you, I collected from students, to be held as a deposit, to apply on board and contingent expenses, the sum of $313 91. Of this sum $122 64 was returned in cash to the students, $137 66 was paid to Mr. Lane on their orders. For fifty-three dollars and sixty-one cents only of the amount is credit given in the following report, students' orders to that amount having been accepted by the Board of Education in settlement with Mr. Lane.

T. C. ABBOTT,
Treasurer.

Agricultural College of the State of Michigan in account with T. C. Abbot, Treasurer.

CREDIT.

1859.

Dec. 1. By am't brought from last account,..... $ 96 93

1860.

Dec. 1. By cash rec'd from Board of Education, as follows:

Dec. 31, 1859. From Board of Education,..... 2,000 00

Feb. 9, 1860. " " " 1,000 00

Mar. 7, 1860.	From Board of Education,		2,000 00
" 22, "	" " " "		1,000 00
Aug. 3, "	From J. M. Gregory, Sec. B'd of E'd,		1,710 46
" 7, "	" " " " "		930 23
" 7, "	" " " " "		930 23
Sept. 13, "	" " " " "		940 13
Nov. 2, "	Order, E. B. Pond, favor J. M. Gregory,		150 00
" 7, "	From J. M. Gregory, Sec. B'd of E'd,		949 17
" 7, "	" " " " "		955 59
" 20, "	" " " " "		434 20
Dec. 1, "	By am't of receipts from students for room rent and tuition,		223 18
" 1, "	By recpt's from Board, previous terms,		272 09
" 1, "	By am't rec'd from students on deposit, and paid to Mr. Lane by warrant of Board of Education,		53 61
" 1, "	By cash rec'd for brick, as follows :		
Mar. 12.	Of Mr. Foster,	$2 50	
" 13.	Of Mr. Marsh,	75	
May 21.	By hand of Prof. Fisk,	2 00	
Apr. 24.	" " Holmes,	5 00	
Nov. 7.	Of Mr. Smith,	2 00	
			12 00
Apr. 17.	By cash rec'd of Mr. Billings, student, on account,		11 58
	Total receipts,		$13,669 40

DEBIT.

To payment of the Warrants, as by the following table :

Date of Payment. 1859–60.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn and Object.	Amount.
Dec. 31	146	T. C. Abbot, salary,	$100 00
M'ch 2	196	S. A. Lane, boarding hall,	100 99
" 2	151	R. F. Johnstone, salary,	50 00
" 2	158	Wm Hazleton, thrashing wheat,	40 00
" 2	181	H. Hodges, salary,	320 00
" 2	182	P. R. Peck, labor,	105 00

WARRANT STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date of Payment. 1860.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn and Object.	Amount.
M'ch 2	185	Geo. Beaman, butter,	$ 19 89
" 2	186	H. Goodby, salary,	134 97
" 2	153	A. Turner, on Goodby's salary,	36 14
" 2	184	A. Turner & Co., materials,	42 51
" 2	188	J. Chapman, mason work,	8 00
" 2	183	J. Preston, seed barley,	12 00
" 2	257	C. Tracy, salary,	862 84
" 2	204	Bloss & Co., seeds,	83 90
" 2	66	Mead & Robison, meat,	42 80
" 2	157	W. N. Lewis, lumber and saw,	63 30
" 2	166	J. Whiteley, groceries,	24 19
" 2	147	Tompkins & Co., iron, &c.,	17 88
" 2	148	S. Ostrander, groceries,	42 55
" 2	149	Tompkins & Co., labor and iron,	26 85
" 2	152	J. Rishardson, ditching, &c.,	100 56
" 2	159	Joy & Co., thrashing wheat,	23 00
" 2	162	C. Hosmer, butter,	9 87
" 2	178	G. Waldbaur, crackers,	7 53
" 2	179	Mead & Robison, supplies,	31 92
" 2	160	J. Moore, butter,	34 27
" 2	177	J. Dredenbacker, butter,	7 49
" 2	165	B. Fraugh, sausages,	1 75
" 2	171	Bertch & Brother, meat,	91 02
" 2	164	Geo. Beaman, butter,	49 23
" 2	167	G. Crittenden, potatoes and eggs,	7 77
" 2	174	L. Ives, apples,	36 00
" 2	168	A. Stevens, beef,	12 45
" 2	176	E. W. Van Auken, butter,	10 24
" 2	170	Vail & Brother, crackers,	8 33
" 2	173	C. Mosely, flour,	32 25
" 2	175	G. M. Tower, butter,	15 65
" 2	197	J. Blakely, flour,	48 52
" 2	187	E. Walker, flour,	49 56
" 5	221	J. P. Reed, beef,	28 20
" 5	219	J. Wisner, butter,	4 81
" 5	180	S. Lansing, blacksmithing,	39 25
" 5	217	John Ruby, eggs,	30
" 5	228	H. D. Benham, labor,	5 60
" 5	231	Ball, Sprang & Tobias, wagon-work,	20 00
" 5	240	S. Lansing, blacksmithing,	12 28
" 7		Cash refunded N. Blakeslee,	8 09
" 10		" " A. H. Doty,	12 43
" 7	198	L. R. Fisk, salary,	400 00

WARRANT STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date of Payment. 1860.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn and Object.	Amount.
M'ch 7	261	T. C. Abbott, salary,.....	$900 00
" 7	189	Burt & Watson, instruments,.....	137 00
" 7	213	Nall & Duncklee, matting,.....	25 87
" 7	254	D. L. Case, lumber,.....	56 00
" 7	200	J. Newsome, wagon work,.....	16 00
" 7	150	R. F. Johnstone, salary,.....	150 00
" 7	211	R. Pointer, meat,.....	71 30
" 7	199	J. R. Kellogg, tools,.....	29 25
" 7	214	" " B'd of Ed'n expenses,....	38 50
" 7	237	G. W. Waldbaur, crackers,.....	9 12
" 7	259	" " "	7 73
" 7	236	D. Eckstein, potash,.....	6 29
" 7	263	Joy & Calkins, chopping wood,.....	75 00
" 7	234	S. Ostrander, groceries,.....	30 26
" 8	260	S. A. Lane, salary,.....	375 00
" 8	251	H. Jipson, cattle,.....	13 00
" 10	203	S. Parker, freight,.....	7 50
" 13	230	W. S. Penfield, ox yokes,.....	10 25
" 14	239	Coryell & Jenison, merchandize,.....	13 45
" 14	207	H. Ingersoll, merchandize,.....	11 12
" 14	232	F. Alton, barrels,.....	12 00
" 17	169	Thos. Humphrey, butter,.....	5 09
" 17	201	B. B. & W. R. Noyes, nails,.....	12 19
" 17	265	S. A. Lane, board of students,.....	100 00
" 17	266	" " " "	50 00
" 21	244	G. M. Tower, freight,.....	10 48
" 22	253	Cannell & Edmonds, harness work,.....	12 59
" 22	245	Burr & Grove, hardware,.....	39 50
" 22	156	" " "	90 28
" 22	224	A. J. Viele, stationery,.....	4 93
" 22	218	Coryell & Jenison, merchandize,.....	6 52
" 22	193	J. E. Strong, printing,.....	20 00
" 22	264	R. F. Johnstone, salary,.....	100 00
" 22	262	J. Bailey, expenses for farm,.....	25 00
" 22	256	W. N. Lewis, lumber,.....	13 56
" 26	249	L. R. Fisk, postage,.....	3 17
" 27	277	.....	28 51
April 3	248	Noah Phelps, lumber,.....	1 92
" 3	278	J. Bailey, salary,.....	100 00
" 6	226	Tompkins & Co., machinery,.....	6 00
" 6	298	J. Gifford, cheese,.....	12 06
" 7	161	Wm. Webster, vinegar,.....	8 60
" 10	258	S. A. Lane, provisions,.....	46 15

WARRANT STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date of Payment. 1860.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn and Object.	Amount.
April 10	240	E. P. Benham, labor,.....	$ 2 74
" 16	228	Moir & Hunter, cultivator,.....	20 00
" 16	163	W. H. Rayner, butter,.....	7 63
" 17	255	L. Lewis, lumber,.....	20 00
" 17	95	T. D. Billings, goods,.....	7 33
" 17	68	A. H. Billings, goods,.....	4 25
" 17	279	J. C. Holmes, salary,.....	30 00
May 7	202	J. M. Griswold, printing,.....	3 00
" 7	280	A. J. W. Thompson,.....	28 97
" 10	209	E. J. Abbott, postage,.....	2 30
" 10	281	Austin & Tomlinson,.....	84 50
" 10	285	M. Miles, laboratory,.....	22 93
" 10	284	Manly Miles, salary,.....	222 22
" 10	286	Geo. Thurber, freight, &c.,.....	44 66
" 10	283	Hubbard & Davis,.....	23 00
" 10	282	R. F. Johnstone, balance due,.....	17 30
" 10	243	Moore & Feote, groceries,.....	158 03
" 10	287	M. J. Daniels, team,.....	4 50
" 10	206	Humphrey & Hibbard, freight,.....	3 00
" 16	291	W. W. Preston, labor,.....	20 78
" 16	223	S. G. Ives, oats,.....	20 00
" 16	288	Burr & Grove,.....	41 46
" 16	289	J. Chapman, mason work,.....	15 70
Aug. 3	300	T. C. Abbott,.....	27 96
" 3	299	Wm. Webster, vinegar,.....	10 10
" 3	298	Geo. Thurber, salary,.....	250 00
" 3	297	R. H. Tripp, salary,.....	80 00
" 3	301	V. & A. Bailey, labor,.....	18 34
" 6	241	U. D. Ward, meat,.....	3 84
" 6	303	W. S. Penfield, seeds,.....	15 12
" 6	302	H. K. Messinger, roofing boarding hall,..	212 02
" 6	304	F. Raymond, blank books, &c.,.....	31 64
" 6	000	Moneys advanced by B'd of Ed'n in 1859,	1,287 43
" 28	111	H. H. Smith, merchandise,.....	25 58
" 28	306	P. B. Peck, labor,.....	59 00
" 28	229	E. P. Benham, beef,.....	5 56
" 28	216	Mary Harmon, butter,.....	9 28
" 28	292	Joy & Calkins, chopping,.....	43 75
" 28	290	I. H. & H. D. Bartholomew, alcohol,.....	23 38
" 28	210	Chas. Smith, vinegar,.....	2 00
" 28	305	Geo. Thurber, salary,.....	5 00
Sept. 1	155	Hovey & Co., plaster,.....	19 80

WARRANT STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date of Payment. 1860.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn and Object.	Amount.
Sept. 14	222	R. Bircher, teaming,	$ 5 25
" 14	233	Chas. Foster, butter,	4 77
" 14	296	J. C. Holmes, salary,	375 00
" 14	293	J. Bailey, salary and expenses for farm,	445 75
" 14	305	Geo. Thurber, salary,	83 33
" 14	295	T. C. Abbot, salary,	500 00
Oct. 4	294	L. R. Fisk, salary,	430 00
" 4	242	A. Turner & Co., hardware,	6 50
" 4	205	L. & H. Plankroad Co.,	3 33
" 4	235	W. Johnson, milkpans,	2 82
" 4	220	M. D. Chatterton, honey,	6 75
" 4	250	Peck & Merrifield, butter,	4 60
Nov. 2	307	R. H. Tripp, salary,	100 00
" 2	311	Geo. Thurber, salary,	250 00
" 2	309	Geo. Thurber, microscope,	85 00
" 2	312	S. A. Lane, boarding students,	430 04
" 2	313	A. A. N. Bailey, labor,	23 78
" 2	314	T. C. Abbot,	7 98
" 6	315	J. C. Holmes, purchases,	11 29
" 6	324	" " "	51 92
" 6	247	J. Whiteley, groceries,	2 97
" 6	320	J. Rhale, hay,	2 00
" 6	331	R. Bercham, timber,	2 00
" 6	326	S. A. Lane, labor of students,	500 00
" 14	325	P. C. Ayers, museum cases,	197 75
" 14	212	P. Thompson, butter,	99
" 14	238	H. Thayer & Co., goods,	1 00
" 14	215	H. Biglow, eggs,	87
" 14	329	J. Bailey, salary,	187 50
" 20	330	Wm. Dwelle, on Lane's account,	80 00
" 22	335	J. C. Holmes, incidentals,	10 00
" 22	334	M. J. Daniels, teams,	12 00
" 22	322	J. Van Husen, freight,	3 75
" 22	192	Barns, French & Way, printing,	5 00
Dec. 1	336	B'd of Educa'n, int. on State Warrants,	434 20
		Total amount of payments,	$13,135 72
		Cash to balance, carried to new account,	533 68
			$13,669 40

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

Hon. J. M. Gregory, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

In compliance with the law, we hereby lay before you our report for the current fiscal year, as members of the Board of Control of the Michigan Reform School, embracing the annual statement of its fiscal affairs, its management and condition.

The Board, in the performance of this duty, feel the assurance that their efforts to make this Institution what its name imports, a Reformatory for houseless and wayward youth, have not been unavailing.

It is a fact not unknown to all intelligent citizens of our State, that this Institution from the very commencement, has been a target against which a certain portion of the partizan press has hurled its most envenomed missiles, yet its course has been steadily and constantly onward to popular favor, until it now stands acknowledged by many who were first and fiercest in denunciation, as not only a necessary, but a truly benign Institution, challenging alike the sympathy of the humane for this unfortunate class, and the co-operation of all who have the best interests of society at heart.

The rapidly increasing number of inmates and the apparent necessity for increased accommodations, impelled the Board in the spring of 1859, in anticipation of the appropriation made at the session of the Legislature for that year, to contract for the erection of an additional wing to the school edifice, which was completed and delivered to us by the contractor, M. Elder, Esq., about the 1st of July, 1860, at the cost of $18,863 78, as

appears in detail by the report of our Treasurer hereto appended. For the exact statistics of the School and many very valuable hints and suggestions, we beg leave to refer to the highly interesting report of our Superintendent, subjoined. For the educational improvement and intellectual advancement of the boys, we would also refer to the report of Rev. Chas. Johnson, Teacher, which is also appended. They present a subject of sincere gratification not only to the Board, but to all who have felt an interest in the welfare and improvement of the inmates.

All the boys except those engaged in the kitchen, dining room, &c., and in the manufacture of shoes and clothing for the inmates, are employed from the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. by the contractors, Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler, in the manufacture of chairs ; their proficiency in which is very gratifying to the Board. On the night of the 2d of October last, the machine shop took fire from the boiler room, and nearly all the combustible portion of that building was destroyed; also the water tower which was constructed of wood. These buildings have been repaired at an expense of near $1,600, and are now better than those destroyed. We cannot here refrain from expressing our sincere thanks for the alacrity with which the Fire Department of the city of Lansing came to our assistance. To their energetic efforts the State is mainly indebted for the preservation of the other buildings. The enthusiastic energy with which *all our* boys worked is also worthy of all commendation.

We would especially call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of so amending the existing law in relation to the introduction of Female offenders as to prevent their being sent here until some arrangement shall be made for their accommodation, and proper management and instruction. This would involve the necessity of additional buildings and apartments.

The rapidly increasing number of inmates renders it necessary that provision should be made for increased accommodations before the next Biennial session of the Legislature, after the present, as there are only about twenty unoccupied dormi-

tories now, and the increase is more than thirty per year, as will be shown by the tables appended.

We would also recommend a more rigid scrutiny into the ages of persons sent here, as several have been received as inmates who had nearly attained their majority, and who have been almost the only participators in acts of insubordination.

During the year some changes have been made in the officers of the Institution: Mr. Crosby, the Teacher, left about the 1st April; Mr. Foster, Superintendent, 1st July; Rev. Mr. Fisk, Chaplain, 1st August, (the present Superintendent acting as Chaplain;) Mrs. Hibbard, Matron, 1st Sept., all having performed the duties of their several positions with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of the Board.

Owing to his election to the Legislature, Dr. H. B. Shank found it necessary to resign his position, very much to our regret, as he has taken, ever since his appointment, a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of the Institution, and much of the success of the management, and the present prosperity of the School, may be attributed to his efforts.

We would also take this opportunity to acknowledge the untiring zeal and assiduous care of our present Superintendent, Rev. D. B. Nichols, in promoting the great and humane object of the Institution; also the continued interest manifested by our efficient Assistant Superintendent, Mr. C. B. Robinson, in its welfare. His management of the various departments of duty assigned him, and especially his success in instructing the boys in vocal music, merit our warmest approbation. The labors of the Teacher, Rev. Charles Johnson, have been faithfully performed, and with an evident desire to do all that duty or the success of the Institution could demand. To Assistant Teacher, Carr, and all the employees of the Board, as well as to our gentlemanly contractors, Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler, we tender our thanks for their praiseworthy efforts to encourage a spirit of energy on the part of the boys to overcome the various unfortunate circumstances which led to the commission of errors, which placed them here.

The subjoined report of our Treasurer exhibits the *entire* expenditure on account of the erection of the South wing of the main edifice, the construction of the kitchen, bakery, steam cooking apparatus, additional chair shop, repairs and alterations in the dining room, &c., together with the expense of repairs of the machine shop and water tower, destroyed by the fire before mentioned. A portion of these expenditures were referred to in our last annual report, to which we refer, that those amounts may not be considered as additional expenditures. The balance shows that the appropriation of 1859, of $20,000 00, has been overdrawn, to the amount of $1,494 28, in consequence of the fire making the expenditure necessary, and for which we ask the Legislature, at its next session, to make the necessary appropriation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES TURNER,
GEO. W. LEE,
Board of Control.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

State Reform School in account with George W. Lee, Treasurer

DEBIT.

1860.			
Nov. 17.	For cash paid for provisions for 12 months,	$3,556	66
"	" clothing for 12 months,	1,464	22
"	" fuel for 12 months,	872	73
"	" lights for 12 months,	216	25
"	" bedding for 12 months,	465	62
"	" books, printing and stationery for 12 months,	351	17
"	" postage 12 months,	27	46
"	" hospital for 12 months,	223	82
"	" domestic help, 12 months,	131	21
"	" night watch,	517	54
"	" salaries of officers, 12 mos.,	2,937	91
"	" Board of Control for 12 mos.	319	00
"	" impts. and repairs, 12 mos.	2,303	39
"	" furniture, 12 months,	707	31
"	" farm expense, 12 months,	1,411	32
"	" disch. of inmates, 12 mos.,	52	10
"	" incidental expenses, "	442	29
Cash on hand,		45	60
		$16,045	60

CREDIT.

By cash of State Treasurer,	$16,000	00
By cash for hogs sold,	35	00
By cash for 10 cords wood,	10	00
By cash for 6 barrels,		60
	$16,045	60

State Reform School in account with George W. Lee, Treasurer, for Receipts and Disbursements in erecting South Wing, &c., under Act No. 193, Laws of 1859.

DEBIT.

1859.			
Aug. 19.	To paid John Van Husan, for freight,.....$	21	88
" 26.	" Dunham, for boiler and fixtures,..	255	00
Sept. 1.	" Turner, Bros., boiler front & grates,	72	30
" 17.	" " " shaft for force pump and fixtures,.....	15	71
" 17.	To paid H. L. Thayer, for copying Elder's contract and specification,.....	3	50
" 17.	To paid G. H. Gassimere, erecting kitching,	715	05
" 17.	" building com. for sup. of S. W.,...	100	00
" 17.	" Turner & Bros., for 2 hot air furnaces and fixtures,.....	332	70
" 17.	To paid R. C. Crane, for lot for water ram,	50	00
" 17.	" expenses to Jackson, on water works investigation,.....	16	25
" 19.	To paid J. Van Husan, for freight,.....	2	00
" 19.	" Asahel Nichols, for tank and tub,.	55	61
" 19.	" Turner, Bros., for boiler stand,....	6	90
Oct. 13.	" " " for bars for furnace and smithing,.....	5	73
" 13.	To paid Geo. E. Dudley, for steam fitting and pipes for cooking apparatus,.....	409	13
" 29.	To paid M. Elder, for erecting water tower,	514	17
" 29.	" " for setting boiler,.....	67	75
1860.			
Jan. 20.	To paid M. Elder, for plans & specifications,	50	00
" 20.	" Burr & Grove, for hardware, S. W.,	94	11
May 12.	" S. R. Green, on account of seating school-room,.....	50	00
" 12.	To paid John N. Bush, for erecting boiler house,.....	165	00

May 25.	To paid M. Elder, for erecting South Wing, as per contract,	$17,700	00
" 25.	To paid M. Elder, for extra work on S. W.,	863	78
" 25.	" " for int. on ext. of pay'mts,	300	00
Nov. 22.	" Woodhouse & Butler, for materials to repair burnt shops,	761	11
" 22.	To paid Woodhouse & Butler, for erecting South Wing on main shop,	710	95
" 22.	To paid Woodhouse & Butler, for materials and repairs,	27	15
" 22.	To paid J. C. Bailey, for interest,	201	50
" 22.	" Turners Bros., iron work on build'g,	8	00
" 22.	" Van Husan, for freight,	12	33
		$23,587	61

CREDIT.

1859.			
Nov. 15.	By cash on Ingersoll's note, boy labor,	$ 134	66
" 15.	" of T. Foster, bal. acct. "	389	88
1860.			
Sept. 26.	By cash of Woodhouse & Butler, boy labor,	138	07
" 26.	" one hog sold to Elder,	10	00
Nov. 22.	" of Woodhouse & Butler, boy labor,	1,499	21
" 22.	" of State Treas'r on appropriation,	12,175	00
" 22.	" " " acc'pt. not matured,	1,000	00
" 22.	" outstanding acceptance of Board of Control,	8,033	65
" 22.	By cash received for discount on acceptance paid before maturity,	21	51
" 22.	By cash borrowed,	185	63
		$23,587	61

Excess of disbursements over appropriation,		$3,587 61
Less amt. rec'd for labor of boys,	$2,161 82	
" " 1 hog sold,	10 00	
" " discount on acceptance,	21 51	
		2,193 33
		$1,394 28
Due building committee,		100 00
Bal. for which an appropriation is asked by the Board,		$1,494 28

Amount paid by State Treasurer on appropriations made by Act 193, laws of 1859,	$12,175 00
State Treasurer acceptance, not matured,	1,000 00
Outstanding acceptance of the Board, due February 1, 1861,	8,033 65
Cash borrowed,	185 63
Due Building Committee,	100 00
	$21,494 28
Amount of appropriation,	20,000 00
Excess of expenditures made necessary by the fire,	$1,494 28

GEO. W. LEE,
Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present to you the following, as the fourth Annual Report of this Institution:

TABLE I.

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School, for the year ending Nov. 16th, 1860.

Number in School at commencement of the year,	96
Number received during the year,	61
Number to be accounted for,	157
Number apprenticed during the year,	1
Number returned home as reformed,	14
Number pardoned by the Board of Control,	1
Sent to prison for assault upon an officer,	2
Number escaped during the year,	0
Number died,	1
Number who have served out their time under the old law,	1
Whole number disposed of,	20
Number now in the School,	137
	157

TABLE 2.

Showing the Counties from whence the Inmates have been received, the past year and previously.

COUNTIES.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Wayne,	21	57	78
Washtenaw,	4	10	14
Monroe,	1	4	5
Calhoun,	3	10	13
Kalamazoo,	5	3	8
Shiawassee,	.....	4	4
Ottawa,	.....	6	6
Ingham,	7	3	10
Lapeer,	.....	3	3
Hillsdale,	1	2	3
Cass,	.....	4	4
Macomb,	1	2	3
Jackson,	2	9	11
Oakland,	4	3	7
St. Clair,	.....	6	6
Lenawee,	2	4	6
Ionia,	1	.....	1
Eaton,	.....	1	1
Kent,	1	3	4
Clinton,	.....	2	2
Livingston,	2	1	3
Berrien,	2	2	4
St. Joseph,	.....	1	1
Van Buren,	1	.....	1
Gratiot,	1	.....	1
Branch,	1	.....	1
Genesee,	1	.....	1
	61		*201

*Two of these have been recommitted.

TABLE 3.

Shows the Courts by which the Commitments have been made.

NAME OF THE COURT.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Justice's Court,	29	48	77
Police Court,	13	21	34
Circuit Court,	12	57	69
Recorder's Court,	7	14	21
Total,	61	140	201

TABLE 4.

Shows the Admissions and Discharges for each month in the year.

NAMES OF MONTH.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
November,	7	1	80½
December,	2	1	83
January,	4	1	85
February,	0	6	80⅔
March,	11	0	99
April,	5	1	99
May,	7	1	101¾
June,	5	3	108
July,	7	1	114½
August,	3	0	120
September,	4	1	126 1-7
October,	6	0	134

TABLE 5.

Causes of Commitment.

CRIME.	NUMBER.
Larceny,	52
House Breaking,	1
Burglary,	1
Burglary and Larceny,	1
Horse Stealing,	1
Manslaughter,	1
Vagrancy,	2
Malicious Trespass,	2
	61

TABLE 6.

Shows the Nativity of the Inmates and their Parents.

INMATES.

AMERICAN STATES.	No.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	No.
Michigan,	32	Ireland,	5
New York,	6	Canada,	4
Ohio,	6	England,	3
Indiana,	1	Scotland,	1
Virginia,	1	Germany,	1
		Holland,	1
Total Americans,	46	Total Foreigners,	15

PARENTS.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	NUMBER.
America,	29
Ireland,	15
Germany,	5
Canada,	5
England,	3
Scotland,	2
Holland,	2

Total number of Americans, ... 26

" " Foreigners, ... 35

TABLE 7.

Showing the Age of the Inmates when Committed.

NUMBER.	Age.	NUMBER.	Age.
Two of	7	Four of,	13
Eight of,	10	Eight of	14
Three of,	11	Seventeen of,	15
Eight of,	12	Eleven of,	16

Average age of boys sent during the year, is a fraction over 13¾

TABLE 8.

Shows the Occupation of the Inmates and their Parents before the Committal of the boy to this School.

PARENTS.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Laborers,	14	Pilot,	1
Farmers,	11	Wood Sawyer,	1
Blacksmiths,	3	Shiploader,	1
Carpenters,	4	Vagrant,	1
Shoemakers,	4	Surveyor,	1
Expressmen,	2	Engineer,	1
Draymen,	2	Basket Maker,	1
Butchers,	2	Merchant,	1
Sailors,	2	Masons,	2
Weaver,	1	Wagon maker,	1
Physicians,	2	Miller,	1
Collector,	1	Preachers,	2

INMATES.

No work,	24	Basket Makers,	1
Farmers,	25	Mason tenders,	1
Teamsters,	1	Worked in a Tobacco Shop,	2
Sailors,	1	Butchers,	1
Drivers on the Canal,	1	Chore boys,	3
Worked on the river,	1		
Total,	61		

TABLE 9.

Shows the Social Condition of the Inmates' Homes prior to their commitment to this School.

Number of Inmates who had relatives convicted of crime,...17
Number of Inmates who had lost their father,.....22
Number who had lost their mother,.....15
Number who were orphans,..... 7
Number who had step-parents,.....21
Number who had been profane,.....53
Number who had been untruthful,.....58
Number who have been Sabbath-breakers,.....49
Number who have been in the habit of gambling,.....26

Number in the habit of going to the theatre or circus,.....47
Number who have slept out in barns, merchandize boxes and under sheds,.....46
Number who have been habituated to the use of intoxicating drinks,.....38
Number who have been drunk,.....26
Number who have been in the habitual use of tobacco,.....35
Number who have been disobedient to parents,.....54
Number who have been in prison from one to seven times,..36
Number who have been guilty of theft,.....61
Number included in the above table consists of those committed during the year,.....61

TABLE 10.

Shows the Labor performed by the various Departments of the Institution, except Contracted Labor.

TAILORS' SHOP.

Articles Made.	Number.	Articles Made.	Number.
Caps,.....	97	Striped Shirts,.....	253
Coats,.....	235	Over Shirts,.....	60
Pantaloons,.....	277	Overalls,.....	151
Vests,.....	7	Suspenders, pairs of...	150
Fine Shirts,.....	72	Towels,.....	103
Bed Quilts,.....	53	Sheets,.....	119
Pillow Slips,.....	151	Mattrasses,.....	56
Handkerchiefs,.....	186	Carpets,.....	3
Table Cloths,.....	20	Bed Spreads,.....	9
Aprons,.....	4	Pillows,.....	9

Pieces repaired,.....4,220

WASH ROOM.

Number pieces washed and ironed during the year,....35,317

SHOE SHOP.

Commenced Sept. 24th, 1860, with two boys and a man.
Shoes made for the boys, pairs of,..... 65
Boots, pairs of,..... 1
Pairs repaired,..... 8

GARDEN AND FARM.

Articles Produced.	Amount.	Work Performed.	Number.
Bushs. potatoes raised,	554	Rods of carriage drives made,	250
" peas "	6	Rods of foot paths made,	150
" beans "	9½	No. of fruit trees set out,	275
" carrots "	8	Number of forest trees,	
" tomatoes "	8	including Am. Larch,	
Dozens of sweet corn,	471	spruce, white and	
Bushels of onions,	9	yellow pine, hemlock,	
Number of cabbages,	225	and Arbor Vitae,	4231
Pumpkins and squashes,	594	Number of ornamental	
Bush. rutabaga turnips,	119	desiduous trees from	
" round turnips,	10	nursery, set out, in-	
" of corn,	225	cluding ornamental	
Barrels of cucumbers,	7	shrubs,	28
Loads of melons,	4	Total No. trees set out,	4534
Radishes, dozen of	12½	No. feet of sewers made.	162
Corn fodder, loads of	12	No. mounds constructed,	4
No. lbs. of pork fatted,	2750	One Rustic grape arbor made.	

Remarks.—All the above improvements have been accomplished since the first of July, and have been performed mostly by the Inmates of the School.

The foregoing tables teach a lesson both instructive and impressive. The history of any sixty boys who are proper subjects for reformatory training, cannot but contain facts pregnant with interest to every well wisher of the human family. To know of their home education, the enticing cause from virtue's paths, to number the wounds in the human soul which have been laid open by words of unkindness; to behold the scars which tell of parental neglect; to watch the progress of the tempted and neglected one in the paths of vice and crime, is a history which commends itself alike to philantropists, moral teachers and law makers as a book of facts, which should be calmly considered and attentively studied.

I regret that these tables are not more complete. My appointment to the responsible post of Superintendent of the School being of so recent a date, more than half of the year

having expired before I entered upon the duties of my office, and even after I did enter upon my work, I found it a work of such magnitude in regulating the discipline of the School, planning for the moral elevation of the boys I had been called to care for : in fine, I found myself afloat upon a perfect sea of business, care and anxiety of mind, yet every moment I could command from the necessary and pressing calls of duty, I have devoted to enlarging my compass of facts to spread before your honorable Board.

But apart from these tables which give so much important and useful information in regard to the workings of the School for the past year, there are a few suggetions which we wish to offer which cannot be reduced to the tabular form. These thoughts will pertain to the general condition and prosperity of the School, which, for the sake of convenience, we shall consider under separate topics, as follows :

LABOR DEPARTMENT.

It is a fact universally recognized that labor is an indispensable agency in the reformation of wayward youth. Many, if not a majority of the proper subjects of reformatory training, have found their way to these Institutions because destitute of well formed habits of industry.

This doctrine, that labor is an indispensable agency in the reformation of wayward youth, has long since passed into a proverb. The Roman adage was written of old, "*Nehil agendo male agere discimus,*" (by doing nothing we learn to do mischief,) is a truth as generally believed, as it is widely circulated.

There is but one question as regards labor, upon which reformatories have divided, and that has been as to the manner in which these boys should be employed. What kind of labor pays the best, morally? Is there any kind of labor which does not contribute towards the reformation of the delinquent?

All these questions must be fairly met and carefully considered by the friends of Juvenile Reform.

As to the fact whether there is any species of labor which

does not contribute towards the reformation of the delinquent, we desire to quote the views of a distinguished philanthropist living in Bristol, England, and who has been for years interested in Reformatory education, and has written largely upon the subject of Juvenile Reform, whose views, therefore, are entitled to to the greatest respect. In her evidence which she gave before the committee appointed by the House of Commons to take evidence upon the subject of CRIMINAL AND DESTITUTE JUVENILES, page 96, question 819, she speaks as follows: "Now we have heard from Lieutenant Tracy, that he found picking oakum a very useless occupation for the boys; that their minds are not enlisted in it, that they do not take pleasure in it; if they did they have no object in doing it; but when a boy is engaged in labor which calls out his varied powers, in which besides he has an object in view, and where his excitability is worked off, his will is enlisted in the work."

Now the above views are worthy of all deference, not only because they are spoken by one deeply versed in Reformatory education, but because of their agreement with experience upon this subject.

I am aware that different views have been expressed and acted upon by persons who have been reputed wise; yet I cannot but believe that the intelligent and common-sense views expressed in the above extract, by Miss Carpenter, will be *heartily* acknowledged by every Reformatory Teacher.

As to the question, "What kind of Reformatory labor pays the best, morally?" I would answer, that it has been my settled conviction for more than three years past, based upon such facts from the experience of others and my own, as I have been enabled to gather, that no species of labor tends more rapidly to develop the whole man, physically, intellectually, and morally, than Agricultural employment. It is congenial to a boy's nature to work on a farm. There is no kind of work which suits equally well the activities of boyhood. But in order to do this kind of work successfully, ample room must be provided, a farm of ample dimensions should be furnished, large enough

to furnish every 20 or 40 boys with a building spot for a dwelling house, thus making a neighborhood of Reformatories, where schools and church privileges are furnished in common for all. Wherever this plan has prevailed it has been a success.

Successful experiments of this kind of Reformatory labor may be found at the Red Hill School, near London, Metray, near Tours, in France, and the Rough House, near Hamburgh, Germany.

But in case the Institution is located in a large city where land cannot be obtained, unless at a vast outlay of expense, or where the facilities for extensive farming are not furnished, of course the managers of Reformatories must look in other directions for employment for the inmates of these schools.

Next to be preferred to Agricultural is Mechanical labor.

Here again there is a choice as to the best mechanical labor for Reformatories. Some branches of mechanical labor as reformatory agencies are greatly to be preferred to others. For example, take that kind where machinery is used, and where there is no machinery, and the former is greatly to be preferred to the latter, nor is the reason of this preference groundless, for it has its foundation in the peculiar constitution of boyhood. Boys are fond of noise and bustle. Life is all astir in the earlier days of childhood. The more stir and noise, the better pleased the child. With this understanding of things, we see why a boy who is placed in a tailor's shop or on a shoemaker's bench, feels all the burdens of labor, while a boy amid spindles and wheels, urged on by the puff of steam, feels that his work is but a pleasant pastime.

The reason for this difference is apparent; the one has an employment congenial to his nature, where his boyish activities have full scope, while the other has not.

In connection with our own shops, more than once I have had occasion to mark this difference. Let our machinery stop to repair a belt, to lessen or increase the friction, and how soon is the magic power of machinery felt—how soon seen in the labor of the boys. Their motions are less rapid, enthusiasm dies,

interest in labor flags, and that employment which was but a moment since regarded in the light of an agreeable pastime, now becomes burdensome; but the belt is repaired or friction is increased or lessened, the well known puff of steam is heard, the wheels move, the din of machinery resuscitates the dying zeal and ardor of the boys, enthusiasm is rekindled and the accustomed cheerfulness restored. Our boys love to work in the shops, and I know of no better mechanical labor, as a reformatory agency, than that in which our boys are employed.

We have, at present, five shops where the inmates are employed in the manufacture of chairs, under a contract of Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler. Besides the chair shops, we employ two boys in a shoe shop; these two boys, together with the shoemaker, have furnished shoes for the inmates of the school. In our tailor's shop we have six boys, who, under the direction of a tailor, do all the sewing, making and mending for the school. For the results of the labor of the two shops last spoken of, see Table No. 10. We have, also, employed about a dozen boys about the establishment in the dining hall, kitchen, dormitories, bake room and laundry. Within the last two months we have also employed a number of boys outside, on the farm and in fitting up the ornamental part of the front yard.

I cannot close the topic without bearing testimony to the general spirit of industry which has prevailed among the inmates of this school since my connection with it.

A willing spirit has pervaded nearly the whole mass, to do according to their ability, and to do what they do with cheerfulness. These boys, even after their days work in the shop is completed, are ever ready and willing to engage in any species of labor which the exigencies of the case may require. The State of Michigan, for all its care and outlay of expense in the education of these boys, has reason to look forward to the time when she will receive an ample reward for all her care, in receiving them into society as industrious members of the same.

GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

Our model for imitation in government and discipline is the *Family*. The motto of the house, which, displayed in a conspicuous manner, in all of our most important rooms, is, "*We are all one family.*" In accordance with this motto, the Superintendent and his family, and the resident officers and helpers of the School, eat with the boys in a common dining hall. Our boys are graded into seven classes; each class has its chief, who presides at the table during meals. Each class has its motto, except the fifth, which has a motto in common with the sixth class. The motto of the MOST HONORABLE class is, "*Honor to whom Honor is due.*" That of the first class is, "*Excelsior.*" That of the second class is, "*Onward and upward.*" "Perseverence conquers all things," is the motto of the third class. The fourth class is the one in which each new comer is graded. The motto of this class is, "Virtue, Honor, and Happiness—Vice, degredation, and Misery: Choose ye." This class is called the choosing class. The classes in the downward grades are the fifth and sixth. The motto of these two classes is, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

The grades are read on the first Sabbath of each month, connected with appropriate religious exercises, at which times boys are received into the "most honorable grade," when their names are recorded in the red book, entitled the "*Book of Honor.*" Boys, on the other hand, who go down to the sixth class, their names go into the "*Black Book.*"

The greatest familiarity exists between the Superintendent of the School and the pupils. My room is at all times accessible to those who desire counsel and sympathy.

Complaints from the work-shop, school-room, and from every other source, are recorded by the principal teacher, in a *Complaint* book kept for this purpose, and at morning prayers on each day of the week, except the Sabbath, these cases come up and are disposed of, according to their respective merits. The disposition made of these cases is also a matter of record in the Complaint book.

The punishments used in this Institution are deprivation of privilege, sending the offender to his room, or restricting his diet. Corporal punishment has not been inflicted since my term of service has commenced. We have no dungeons in the Institution. Our dormitories are arranged with separate rooms. In the new dormitories the Most Honorable class, and first, and a portion of the second class, have their rooms. These rooms are not locked, nor have they been locked for the last three months past. In the *lower tier* of rooms in the old dormitory all those boys in the second class who are not in the new dormitory, and the members of the third class have recently had their locks taken off, and the same privileges of freedom are granted to these classes which are enjoyed by the new dormitory boys. Our rewards for good conduct are an extension of privilege.

My door-keepers have been chosen from among the inmates of the school from the second day after I entered upon the duties of my office. Since I have been on the ground, no less than 62 boys have worked on the outside with their superintendent at the *same time* with no other guard except inmates. Numbers of boys have visited the town alone and sometimes after dark. The trees which adorn our front yard have been obtained by the boys from 6 to 25 miles distant, with a teamster to drive the team, leaving the 8 or 10 large boys to look after themselves.

This principle of trust has infused itself into the whole school. The officers trust the boys and find that they have *trustworthy* boys to confide in.

At first, for the sake of the *doubting ones*, for they were many, we used great caution in the liberties we gave our boys. Many were the timely remarks which were quietly whispered in my ear, "you don't understand the character of the material with which you deal." "These boys are not like your Chicago boys, they are older and more experienced in crime." One trial after

another has removed the doubts of this one, and strengthened the faith of that one, and I cannot but hope that day will come when the inmates of the Michigan State Reform School will enjoy all the privileges that are enjoyed by any well regulated family in our land. God speed the day, when these doubts as to the fact whether words of kindness, and acts of sympathy are better suited to reform these poor unfortunate boys who have been set afloat upon life's rough sea, with no one to give them a friendly hint as to the course they ought to steer, or counsel them how the ship of life is to be manned, than are stern looks, acts of cruelty, whips, reproof without sympathy, dungeons and words of unkindness.

Experience has reiterated the truth of the words of a distinguished American philanthropist, again and again, "that which blows, bars, and dungeons have failed to do, has been easily accomplished by kind words and acts of sympathy."

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Morning and evening the whole family assemble in the school room for prayers. At these morning and evening gatherings, addresses are often made suited to the condition of the school. A bad habit is pointed out, and the way it is to be rooted up explained; praiseworthy acts commended and their influence upon the future life of the inmate foretold. Besides all this, each day is commenced with a watchword, given at the close of morning prayers, to the school.

This watchword is a sententious saying of the ancients, chosen with reference to its adaptability to the wants and condition of the school. For example, some boy has done a wrong and has not the manliness to come out boldly and confess it, thinking that he will not be found out. Thus the motto of the day runs thus: "*Daylight will peep through a small hole.*" Is the boy disposed to be wasteful? if so, the watchword of the day would be: "*A small leak will sink a ship.*" A boy runs away and is brought back, and the motto of the next morning would read as follows: "*Haste trips up its own heels.*"

These mottoes are repeated after the Superintendent, in concert, by the school. If by chance the motto should be forgotton, many voices cry out "THE MOTTO ! THE MOTTO !"

Besides all this instruction given at morning and evening prayers, we have our chapel, school room, dining hall and work shops adorned with appropriate mottoes, so that the eye may all the time come in contact with moral truth. Some of these mottoes read as follows: "*Opportunities are passing.*" "*The diligent hand maketh rich.*" "*God's eye is upon me.*" "*Wisdom is the principal thing—therefore get Wisdom,*" *&c.*

It has been my experience that this class of boys are influenced very much by the eye; thus those Reformatories in this country and in Europe have been the most successful in planting truth in the heart where the eye has been appealed to by placards, statues, minerals, cabinets and flower gardens.

Upon the Sabbaths we have preaching in the forenoon and Sabbath School in the afternoon. The Superintendent of the School officiates in the morning, while Mr. Johnson, our principal teacher, conducts the afternoon service.

Addresses are often made to the School at the conclusion of the lesson. But I will refer your Honorable Board for further information upon this subject to the accompanying report of our principal Teacher, who has the Sabbath School under his particular supervision. But we must not omit in our enumeration of moral teaching, vocal music. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the commendable efforts of Mr. C. B. Robinson, the Assistant Superintendent, in his efforts to instruct the inmates of the School in vocal music. I think I never saw a company of boys who were better trained in vocal music, understanding the different parts, and the science of the thing, than are these boys. All who hear them sing are willing to bear this testimony in their behalf. Mr. Robinson certainly has reason to congratulate himself that he has not spent his strength for naught in his efforts to instruct these boys in this useful and delightful science.

Our moral instruction is not confined to the Sabbath, to morning and evening prayers, but it is given on play-ground, in the school-room, work-shop, at the table, in the field, by the way-side, here a little, there a little. In fine, this instruction is but a "continual dropping." Bad habits are held up and exposed. The good are encouraged—the weak are strengthened—the timid are emboldened—the smoking flax is not quenched. The faintest aspiration in the direction of right is rewarded. All feel that life is real, that life should be earnest, that each has his part to perform in life's drama; that each should stand in his appointed lot. Why, then, should not our faith gather strength as we look towards the future? Who has a right to forbid us to hope much for the future, trusting in God's blessing.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Upon this topic it is not necessary for me to enlarge, for the report of the Rev. Chas. Johnson, our principal Teacher, gives you the needed information. Yet it will not come amiss for me to say in this connection, that I consider the School exceedingly fortunate that the services of a christian gentleman in every respect so well qualified for the duties of his office, has been secured to this Institution. I have often visited the school-room during School hours, and take pleasure in bearing testimony to the desire manifested on the part of the pupils, to acquire knowledge, and the aptness of our teachers to communicate instruction.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

We are under the necessity of recording the second death which has occurred in the school since it opened, four years since.

The boy who died, was Elijah Lathrop; he had been in the school for about a year, and was about prepared to go forth to the world when he was taken sick. At the time of his death he was in the *First Class*. We had no thought of his leaving us so soon, for he was out in the yard but a week previous to

his death. His disease and the particulars connected therewith, are fully set forth in the report of the Physician.

Apart from this case we have had no very serious sickness since my residence here, although a large number of ague cases and chills and fever have appeared amongst us in the season for the recurrence of this miasmatic difficulty. All of the officers and helpers of the school have suffered with the ague in common with the inmates.

It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the attention of Doct. I. H. Bartholomew, our Physician, to the wants of the sick, in promptly answering our numerous calls during the sickly season.

All of our cases have, under the care of our skillful Physician, readily yielded to treatment, and in very many cases the patients have not required a second visit of the physician.

But I must not further enlarge upon this topic, for a full report will be given you upon this subject by the Physician of the Institution. Let me conclude, therefore, by offering my grateful acknowledgments to the Physician for his kind and considerate attention to the wants of the sick, and his promptness in responding to all of our calls.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is well known that the framers of our law have had it so constructed that both male and female juvenile delinquents could have the advantage of this school. Now, however desirable it may be to have the same privilege extended to girls which is now given to boys, yet with the present arrangement and construction of our buildings, such a state of things would be wholly impracticable. In the first place it has been the experience of Reformatory men, that these two classes cannot be safely educated together unless the most thorough separation be had.

Even where the buildings have been so constructed as to admit a most perfect separation, yet having the two sexes in the immediate neighborhood, has, in many cases, resulted in great

trouble to the managers of these schools, an increase of care to House Officers, and has been, in many cases, attended with great hindrance to the cause of reform in both sexes who have thus been brought near each other. But our buildings have been so constructed, whether by design or not, I cannot tell, that girls could not be taken into our school, unless it be to the peril of the Reformation of the boys. Under our present system of government, where the moral elevation of the boy is sought for, by moral means, even one girl might imperil the reformation of fifty boys.

Again, another item to which we desire to turn the attention of your Honorable Body, is the necessity of the State of either building cheap tenements or purchasing those that are already built in the immediate vicinity of the Reform School for the use of such officers who have families and cannot be comfortably accommodated in our Reform School Buildings. At the present time some of our most efficient help live at such a distance from the Institution, that in case of fire or any other disaster in the night time occurring, we could have no advantage of their immediate help, to say nothing of the great inconvenience we put these officers to in going to and fro from the Institution to their homes.

The purchase of land with a house upon it, in our immediate neighborhood, large enough, with a small addition, for two families, might, I think, be obtained for the school on such terms as would greatly result to the advantage of the State. We need a few more acres of land to add to our domain, which, if we had, we could add very much to our self support and thus lessen the burdens of the State in our support, while at the same time we might derive more advantage from the officers and helpers of the school.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In our remarks upon this topic, we shall not be able to date back to a period prior to the time when the present Superintendent entered upon the duties of his office.

The number of boys which I found in the School when I came, and the gradual additions made to their number, soon made it apparent that our eating room was becoming too strait for our numbers; thus, our dining hall has been enlarged by the removal of the bathing tank from the small room adjacent to the dining hall, and the connecting two other rooms with the original dining hall. This addition to the dimensions of our eating room makes us a most pleasant and comfortable hall. The room thus enlarged gave us an opportunity to carry out our cherished views upon the family system. The room once prepared, received the table of the Superintendent, his family, and the other officers and helpers of the School. The effect of this change upon the inmates is most hopeful for the future, indicating that this means as a Reformatory agency, is one not to be lost sight of in seeking to reform wayward youth.

The old wing has also been undergoing a renovation, and much of its gloomy appearance has been dispelled, by paint, white-wash and plaster.

The old school-room has been changed into a reading room, for the privileged class of boys, where, at proper times, they may resort to read secular and religious journals, and such periodicals as are furnished for the School. Another fine room has been fitted up as a medicine room, where all the things are kept which the sick room requires in the line of medicinal agents.

Corresponding changes have been made through nearly all the rooms of the old building. These improvements have been accomplished at a moderate expense to the State, while their advantage to us in enabling us to carry out our system of government has been of first importance.

After the recent fire had demolished one of our work-shops, and that one where the machinery was principally located, a large number of boys were suddenly thrown upon our hands for us to provide with labor. At first it appeared to be a task to provide labor outside for 75 boys, who had been so long accustomed to confinement, many of whom had never been out-

side the fence since they had come inside; yet the necessity was forced upon me, and I resolved to lay out and fit up the front yard, with proper ornamental trees and shrubs.

The front yard (a five acre lot) was first divested of its corn crop, and then laid out with appropriate drives, foot-paths, mounds and lawns, adorned with a great variety of deciduous and ornamental trees. The 4,000 trees, referred to in table 10, were obtained from our neighboring forest, the evergreen specimens, hemlock, spruce, white and yellow pine, with the arbor vitæ, were obtained by our boys from 6 to 25 miles distant.

After the completion of our front yard improvements, we commenced to lay out and adorn our fruit garden, an adjacent five acre lot. We have, by the help of our boys, been enabled to construct our carriage drives and foot-paths, adorned by a good selection of apples, pears, peaches, plum, cherry, quince, grape, currant and gooseberry.

In this outside work a vast amount of labor has been performed by the boys. They have manifested in these improvements the greatest zeal and interest, and have worked with a will for their accomplishment.

In all of these outside improvements, notwithstanding the amount done, the State has not been taxed. The grounds have been immeasurably improved, while there has been, it is to be hoped, a corresponding improvement in the physical, intellectual and moral being of the boys. Thus while the State has suffered no loss as regards pecuniary consideration, the inmates of the Michigan State Reform School have been gainers by the operation.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this report without referring to the very pleasant, although short acquaintance, we have had with each of the members of your Board. Your courteous bearing towards me and mine, since my arrival in my new home, and the sympathy you have expressed in my plans, and the encouragement and confidence you have given me, has bound me to each of you by a cord which I hope will never be less strong than it is to-day.

I could not but deeply regret that one of your body, Dr. H. B. Shank, has felt that he was called upon to resign his charge as a member of the Board, when his views upon reformatory subjects seem so *peculiarly* to fit him to serve his country and the cause of common humanity, in this capacity; yet, while he does go forth from your Board, I rejoice that he goes not forth to rest from his well earned toil in the reformatory work, but to serve his country in a still more public capacity, as one of her law-makers. The Doctor will carry to the State Legislature the best wishes of the officers and inmates of the Michigan State Reform School.

I cannot close without noticing the fact that a most hearty concurrence of feeling and action has existed between our gentlemenly contractors, Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler, in seeking to promote the welfare and Reformation of these boys, and the officers of the school. Notwitstanding their pecuniary interest may suffer by the removal of boys from the shops to send them forth, when reformed, to the world, yet they have always manifested to me a most hearty co-operation in the designs and plans of this school, and have put forth commendable efforts to encourage and elevate the boys in their employ, by exciting within them aspirations after complete manhood. In contracting the boys to such gentlemen, I think you have manifested great wisdom, and that the State has reason to congratulate her good fortune in having her children employed by gentlemen whose sympathies so perfectly harmonize with the officers of this school in promoting the ends of reformation.

Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I cannot but devoutly wish that our kind and indulgent Father in Heaven will still continue to give us indications of his presence and grace in our midst, and that these hopeful indications of future good, now so clearly seen in a large majority of these boys, may be fully realized in days to come. Gentlemen, the work in which your sympathies are enlisted, and in which your energies are embarked, is a paying work; it will pay the State well for all her care, it will pay the Board well for all their solicitude, it will pay the faithful

worker for all his pains. It will pay well in time, and in the day of eternity it will be said to the faithful laborer in the Reformatory field: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. NICHOLS,

Supt. of Mich. State Reform School

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—Table 1st shows the literary attainments of the 60 boys received into the School Department of this Institution during the year ending Nov. 16, 1860:

Sec. 1st—Reading.

No. who do not know the alphabet,	1
" can read easy words,	25
" " " sentences,	25
" " sentences generally,	9
Total,	60

Sec. 2d—Writing.

No. who cannot write,	32
" can write their names,	13
" " sentences generally,	15
Total,	60

Sec. 3d—Arithmetic.

No. entirely ignorant,	30
No. who have studied primary,	17
" " some acquaintance with fundamental rules of written,	9
No. who have studied fractions,	3
" " through written,	1
Total,	60

Sec. 4th—Geography.

No. entirely ignorant,	47
No. who have studied primary,	8
" " " intermediate,	5
Total,	60

Two of this number have received some instruction in Grammar.

Table 2d shows the literary attainments of the one hundred and thirty-seven now connected with the School:

Sec. 1s—Reading.

No. who do not know the alphabet,	1
" can read in the primer,	20
" " 1st Reader,	21
" " 2d "	36
" " 3d "	33
" " 4th "	16
" " 5th "	10
Total,	137

Sec. 2d—Writing.

No. who cannot write,	42
" can write their names,	32
" " sentences generally,	63
Total,	137

Sec. 3d—Arithmetic.

No. who have received oral instruction,	39
" " studied primary,	43
" " " intermediate to multiplication,	19
" " " through division,	15
" " " practical, (fractions,)	14
" " " " proportion and int.,	5
" " " " through,	2
Total,	137

Thirteen have studied Grammar ; twenty-one have studied History. Our instructions in Geography are given in general exercises.

The foregoing Table, while they show a certain condition of the scholastic attainments of the boys connected with this Institution, are very far from presenting the school in the true interest which is apparent to the Teachers, and all others who are intimately acquainted with it.

Receiving an assistant very soon after I became connected with the school, I deemed it best to deviate somewhat from the excellent classification instituted by my predecessor, Mr. Crosby. On his Arithmetical classification, boys might be intelligent readers and yet be but little advanced in Arithmetic. While this afforded more time for the study of the branch in which he was most deficient, it seemed to lessen his interest in others, because he had not text books and subjects suited to his attainments. We thought it best to so classify the boys that each should be assisted in advancing upon each attainment as much as possible without retarding any ; so that they are now classed as such scholars would be classed in our public Union Schools.

The new and convenient school-room, with its annexed recitation rooms, has very much increased our capacity for comfortably seating, and facilities for instructing the increasing numbers which are being gathered together here. And the assemblage of the boys, when convened, has more the appearance of a cheerful family, devoting a few hours to mental acquisitions than the stiff, rigid, mewed tyroes, which our memory calls up as being presented by many a school of our youthful days.

We are often asked the question, "Do they seem to learn as fast as other children?" In reply, we repeat the words, "*other children!*" Has our heavenly Father made a difference ? and has he stamped an inferior mental impress on these boys ? Let a man, cherishing this impression, look in upon us assembled together, and mark the bright countenances which will greet him as he enters, and while he is searching for inferiority, he

will be as closely noticed and as intelligent conclusions will be drawn of his character as he will form of these boys.

Another question is mooted. "Do you find it difficult to manage these boys?" Perhaps it is more fit that the Superintendent should answer this question, as the management of all the departments of the Institution rests upon his hands. But it is put to us apparently in direct reference to the School-room, as if it implied difficulty at the outset. And we reply, that about the same difficulty occurs here, that generally occurs with the "*other children*" mentioned above.

Yet the word *difficulty* is not the expression that rules supreme in this school-room. Among the mottoes that adorn the walls of our rooms is this: "ONWARD AND UPWARD." This expresses the spirit of the school-room. A very large class of boys show this. With the moral persuasives which usher in each day's exercises, it could not be otherwise. And then, the presence of our Superintendent, repeatedly, each day, in the school-room, during our school sessions, taking a deep interest in the advancement of the scholars, asking a leading question, giving an incidental illustration, or leaving an encouraging remark, helps very much to infuse a cheerful and earnest spirit in all our exercises.

It is evident that a marked change has ruled here for the past few months. A change appreciated by the boys, and shown by earnest efforts on their part to meet the wishes of the Superintendent, and to deport themselves so as to show that confidence placed in them has not been misapplied. Kindness, confidence, and hope have reached us, and done as much for this department as any other department of this Institution.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath School continues to be carried on, through the kindness and efforts of friends from the city of Lansing; and though frequent changes have taken place during the year, some of those who labored last year are still with us, and others have joined, so that we feel especially indebted to the fol-

lowing friends for their services during a part of all of the year in this labor of love and mercy: Mr. and Mrs. Viele, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thayer, Mrs. Upson, Mrs. D. M. Bagley, Mrs. Horace Baker, Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Mary Lewis, Misses Cuddie, Shaw, Durand, and Lane, Prof. Fisk, Mr. W. W. Middaugh, Mr. R. Turrill, and others. Many of these teachers have frequently supplied S. S. publications, which have afforded interest and profit to the boys.

LIBRARY.

Our boys are always ready when the time for changing library books comes, and it is at present a source of regret that we have not a larger supply for them. The only fund in our hands for this supply, is a small fee, taken at the door, of ten cents, from visitors who reside out of Lansing.

A few weeks ago, Messrs. Putnam, Smith & Co., generously donated forty volumes to the Library. The eyes of the boys brightened as they saw the books brought into the school-room. We are also indebted to Mr. A. J. Viele, book-seller of this city, for valuable books; to Mr. H. L. Ho den, and to Mr. Zug, of Detroit, for a box of miscellaneous books and papers, for which they will please accept our thanks, and the thanks of the boys. We assure these friends that eve.y new book is eagerly sought.

On the occasion of the mass meeting of the 6th of September, a large concourse of visitors thronged our school, accompanied by the Charlotte Brass Band. These were assembled in the chapel and the Superintendent explained to them his system and its results. At the instance of Prof. Tenney, of our city, a collection was taken up, which, with the receipts at the door, amounted to twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents. The Band enlivening the occasion by contributing for the entertainment of the boys.

The financial condition of the Library for the year, is as follows :

Cash on hand Nov. 17, 1859,.....	$ 22 58
Cash received during the year,.....	103 97
Total,.....	$126 55

Cash paid for books during the year,	$111 44
Cash on hand Nov. 16, 1860,	15 11
Total,	$126 55

We are indebted to the Publishers of the following journals for copies furnished through the year to the Reading-room, for the use of the boys: Lapeer Republican, Romeo Argus, Wolverine Citizen, Livingston Republican, Niles Enquirer, Battle Creek Journal, Ingham County News, Marshall Expounder, and Chicago Weekly Democrat.

From the General Fund have been supplied the New York Evening Post, (semi-weekly,) Detroit Advertiser (semi-weekly), Michigan State Journal, Lansing State Republican.

From private individuals: The New York Independent, Puritan Recorder, Congregational Journal, Oberlin Evangelist, Chicago Press and Tribune, (tri-weekly), Sunday School Times, New York Tribune, American Missionary, and various pamphlets.

These journals are gladly received by the boys, and the intelligence which they thus gather respecting the affairs of the outer world will assist materially in fitting them to mingle creditably in whatever sphere they may be cast.

I would respectfully acknowledge the kind assistance I have received from all the officers of the school in the performance of my duties here, and especially my predecessor, Mr. H. B. Crosby, for his valuable aid as I entered this department, and also, Mr. A. W. Carr, my assistant teacher, for his earnest co-operation in every effort to advance the mental interests of the boys committed to our care.

In the hope that the good Father above will permit great good to be accomplished through the efforts of your Honorable Board, I respectfully submit this report.

CHARLES JOHNSON,
Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN — During the first eight months of the past year, the inmates of the School enjoyed excellent health. About the middle of July, however, malarious diseases commenced, and continued for some three months with great severity. Heretofore, although the boys have not been exempt by any means from this class of diseases, they have suffered less than the inhabitants of the surrounding country. This fall, on the contrary, the boys have been twofold the greater sufferers. Malarious diseases have been severe in this portion of the State, but proportionally much more severe in the Reform School. I am happy, however, to be able to point out with confidence the cause of this great change in the sanitary condition of the school.

Last spring, on the completion of the new wing, it became necessary to enlarge the yard. In this enlargement was included a large quantity of seasoned wood and a mass of vegetable matter, which, exposed to the rain and sun, generated the miasmatic poison within the yard. And now the high fence which had heretofore protected the boys, confined the malaria and prevented the winds from distributing it as it was generated. This, without doubt, was the cause of the increased sickness in the school. I have called your attention to this matter partly as an explanation why so much sickness has existed in the institution, and partly to record in my report the lesson it has taught us for the benefit of the school in future.

One death, the second one since the school was established, occurred this fall. E. Lathrop, a boy from Ann Arbor, early

in the fall began to decline, and finally died, with chronic spinal meningetis. His disease was obstinate from the first, and pursued its course with but little disposition to yield to treatment. At present there is but one boy in the hospital who is seriously sick, and his is a chronic case. Before he was admitted to the school, I understand, his health was poor. With this exception the boys—and officers of the school, for they too have suffered—are I believe rapidly regaining their former good health.

Since the completion of the new wing, a convenient room has been set apart and fitted up for a hospital. The Superintendent has also fitted up and supplied an office with furniture and medicine for the use of the physician, an improvement which will tell to the advantage of the school, and for which he has my thanks. And here let me express my gratitude to him for his sympathy and his active interest in the care of the sick. Mrs. Nichols, too, although almost daily suffering from the ague herself, has rendered me valuable assistance and bestowed on the boys that attention and kindness which only a good nurse can bestow. In fact, so many were in the hospital, at times, that all the officers in the school, in turn, were required to assist in caring for them, and I thank them all for the kind manner the assistance was rendered.

I. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Physician.

BY-LAWS

OF THE

MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

SECTION 1. Two members shall be necessary to form a quorum of the Board of Control for the transaction of business. In cases where a less number shall be in attendance, the meeting may be adjourned for the purpose of procuring the attendance of a sufficient number to form a quorum.

SEC. 2. The Annual Meeting of the Board shall be held at the State Reform School, on the third Wednesday of November, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

SEC. 3. The Board shall also meet once in three months on their own adjournment, and as much oftener as a majority of the Board shall deem advisable.

SEC. 4. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairman.

SEC. 5. The officers of the Board of Control shall be a Chairman, Clerk and Treasurer, who shall be severally elected at the Annual Meeting of the Board, and hold their offices for one year, and until others shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board, but in case of his absence a Chairman may be elected *pro tem.*

SEC. 7. The Clerk shall keep accurate minutes of the transactions of the Board, in a book to be provided for that purpose,

to which the members of the Board shall have access at all reasonable times.

Sec. 8. He shall record at full length, in a separate book to be provided for that purpose, all the Regulations and By-Laws passed by the Board of Control, to which the members of the Board, and the officers of the State Reform School, shall have access at all reasonable times.

Sec. 9. He shall file and preserve all papers relating to appointments for office, and all other papers relating to the business of the Board, and shall allow the members of the Board to have access to them at all reasonable times.

Sec. 10. The Treasurer shall have the charge of and be responsible for all moneys belonging to the Institution.

Sec. 11. He shall pay all orders drawn on him by the Board, properly signed by the Chairman and Clerk.

Sec. 12. He shall keep a book in which all moneys which may come into his hands shall be debited, and in which shall be credited all moneys which shall have been properly disbursed by him, which book shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the members of the Board.

Sec. 13. He shall execute, when required by the Board, his bond, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as Treasurer of the Institution, and for the payment to his successor of the balance which may be found in his hands at the expiration of his term of office.

Sec. 14. The account of the Treasurer shall be audited by the Board at each annual meeting.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the State Reform School shall be a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, a Teacher, and a Matron, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board, and a Physician and Chaplain, who shall be appointed annually.

SEC. 2. Such officers shall be elected at an annual or stated meeting of the Board.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent may provide temporarily for such vacancies as may occur in the offices of the State Reform School.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all the officers of the State Reform School, except the Physician and Chaplain, to remain constantly in the Institution, and none of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

SEC. 2. In case any officer or employee of the Institution shall be absent, or otherwise incapacitated to discharge the duties of his station, so that the Superintendent is obliged to procure a substitute, the expense of such substitute shall be deducted from the salary of such officer or employee.

SEC. 3. All the subordinate officers, except the Physician and Chaplain, in addition to the appropriate duties of their respective offices, shall act as aids to the Superintendent in preserving order and quiet among the inmates, in guarding against escapes, and in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall be required of them by the Superintendent.

CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

SECTION 1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the interests of the Institution, shall conduct the correspondence, preserving files of the letters received and copies of important ones sent.

SEC. 2. He shall enter, in books provided for that purpose, the name and age of every inmate, with a brief description of his person, the time when he was received, the place from which he was sent, the offense for which he was committed, and the time when he was discharged, and if apprenticed, the name

and place of residence of the person to whom he was apprenticed; and in case of death, the time and cause of his death, together with such other facts relating to his history as he may think worthy of preservation.

Sec. 3. He shall keep a journal, in which he shall record daily, everything deemed worthy of notice, which journal shall at all times be open to the inspection of the members of the Board of Control.

Sec. 4. He shall procure the necessary supplies for the State Reform School.

Sec. 5. He shall keep an accurate account of the current expenses of the Institution, and all moneys received from contractors or others for the services of the Inmates, and shall pay over the same to the Treasurer.

Sec. 6. He shall lay before the Board of Control all applications for apprentices, or servants, and the names of such of the inmates as he thinks may properly be discharged from the Institution.

Sec. 7. He shall at least once a day, visit all departments of the Institution, and shall see that the officers are prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and shall report to the Board of Control any deficiency in this respect. He shall endeavor, by being present as frequently as may be, in the school-room and work-shops, to encourage the Teachers and Overseers in the discharge of their duties, and to assist them in preserving good order, and in securing diligence on the part of the inmates.

Sec. 8. The Assistant Superintendent shall aid the Superintendent, under his direction, in the discharge of his duties, and in case of his death, absence or inability, shall fill his place for the time being.

CHAPTER V.

Section 1. The Teachers shall instruct the inmates in such branches as may be required, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study.

Sec. 2. They shall take charge of the inmates at all times when in the school rooms, except when relieved or excused, and shall require them to be in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission. They shall also attend to the cleanliness, and ventilation, and order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the care and preservation of all books, furniture, and apparatus provided for the same.

Sec. 3. In conjunction with the Assistant Superintendent they shall have the oversight of the recreation of the boys; see that they go properly to bed, rise punctually upon the ringing of the bell in the morning, make their beds in a proper manner, attend to their morning washings, see that they are properly in their workshops at the appointed hours for labor, and also wait on visitors and show them through the Institution at the hours allotted for the same.

Sec. 4. The principal Teacher shall also act as Librarian, and shall keep a regular list of the books and maps belonging to the Library.

CHAPTER VI.

DUTIES OF PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

Section 1. The Physician shall visit the State Reform School and inspect the inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once in two weeks, and shall make such suggestions to the Superintendent as he shall think needful, in regard to the regimen of the inmates, and the best methods of preventing disease.

Sec. 2. He shall attend promptly in all cases of sickness, and shall repeat his visits as often as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. The Chaplain shall perform religious services at least once a day on the Sabbath, at the State Reform School, at such hours as the Superintendent shall direct.

Sec. 4. It shall be his duty to visit and converse with the inmates at least once in two weeks, especially in dangerous illness, and to perform funeral services in case of death.

CHAPTER VII.

WATCHMAN.

SECTION 1. A person, to act as watchman, may be employed by the Superintendent, and under his direction, shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings.

SEC. 2. He shall exert his utmost diligence to guard the buildings against fire; and if fire is discovered, he shall forthwith notify the Superintendent, but shall not give a general alarm until so ordered by the Superintendent.

CHAPTER VIII.

DUTIES OF MATRON.

SECTION 1. The Matron shall have the general supervision of the hospital, laundry, kitchen, dining-room, bakery, dormitories, &c.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1. A Library of well selected books, maps and periodicals, shall be kept at the State Reform School, for the use of the inmates.

SEC. 2. An entrance fee of ten cents shall be paid to the doorkeeper by every person visiting the State Reform School, excepting such as may be exempted from the payment of the same by the Superintendent.

SEC. 3. Moneys so collected shall be paid to the Librarian, and shall constitute a fund for the maintenance and increase of the Library.

SEC. 4. The Librarian and Superintendent shall be a Standing Committee on the Library, and shall report to the Board at each annual meeting, the condition of the Library, and the state of the funds appropriated for its increase and maintenance.

CHAPTER X.

PROVISIONS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

SECTION 1. No spirituous liquor or intoxicating drink shall be brought into the State Reform School, without permission from the Superintendent.

SEC. 2. No tobacco shall be furnished to the inmates.

SEC. 3. Sports and innocent amusements may be freely allowed among the inmates, but no species of gaming, either for amusement or otherwise, shall be permitted at the State Reform School.

SEC. 4. Each inmate, on being discharged from the State Reform School, shall be furnished with a Bible or Testament.

SEC. 5. No visitors shall be allowed to hold any communication with the inmates, or to address them, without permission from the Superintendent.

SEC. 6. No inmate shall be permitted to receive any money or presents from any person whomsoever, except by consent of the Superintendent.

SEC. 7. Every inmate of the School will be required, when in health, to employ a portion of the hours of each day, except the Sabbath, in some department of manual labor; thus when a boy has been placed in a particular department of labor, he shall, on no account, be detained from his appropriate work by any person, without an order to that effect from the Superintendent.

SEC. 8. All persons employed in the Institution shall attend the daily devotional exercises and religious services of the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence be granted by the Superintendent.

SEC. 9. All persons employed in the service of the School, in whatever capacity, should feel it incumbent upon themselves to see that all the rules and regulations of the School are strictly observed, and should report promptly to the Superintendent any failure therein.

SEC. 10. No person employed in the service of the Institu-

tion shall, at any time, absent themselves from the premises, without permission from the Superintendent, and in *no case shall more than two persons be absent at one and the same time.*

Sec. 11. All persons employed in the service of the School will be required to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, unless disabled by sickness.

Sec. 12. No light, except it be contained in a lantern, shall be carried into any of the work-shops, dormitories, cellars, boiler-room, or any of the out buildings.

Sec. 13. Citizens may visit the Institution, and be shown through the establishment, on any day of the week, *except the Sabbath*, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Sec. 14. Divine service will be held at the chapel of the Reform School every Sabbath morning at $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, and Sabbath School exercises, or familiar lectures on the Bible, in the afternoon at $2\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock.

Sec. 15. The time for rising, for school, for refreshment, for recreation, and for sleep, during the several months of the year, shall be as stated in the annexed table.

DIVISION OF TIME.

MONTHS.	Time for Rising.	Time for Breakfast.	Time for School.	Time for Work.	Time for Dinner.	Time for Work.	Time for Supper.	Time for School.	Time for Bed.	Numb'r of working hours.	Numb'r of hours for School.	Number of hours for play.
January,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ o'ck	$6\frac{3}{4}$ o'ck	7 o'clk	9 to 12	12 o'ck	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ o'ck	5 o'clk	8 o'clk	6	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
February,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	$6\frac{3}{4}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
March,	6 "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	3
April,	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$
May,	5 "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	4
June,	5 "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	4
July,	5 "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	4
August,	5 "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	4
September,	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$
October,	6 "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	3
November,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	$6\frac{3}{4}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
December,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	$6\frac{3}{4}$ "	7 "	9 to 12	12 "	1 to 4	$4\frac{3}{4}$ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

University of Michigan,
December 20, 1860.

Hon. John M. Gregory, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

Sir—I herewith present you the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860.

Very respectfully,

D. L. WOOD,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.*

To the Hon. John M. Gregory, *Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan:*

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, in compliance with the requirements of law in this respect, would respectfully submit the following exhibit and report of the affairs of the University, for the year ending June 30th, A. D. 1860.

For a statement of the present condition of the University, and also of the number of students in the several departments, and in the different classes, we would respectfully refer to an abstract of the Annual Report of the President of the University, hereto annexed, where the same will more fully appear.

For "the amounts of receipts and expenditures for the year," and also, "an estimate of the receipts and expenses for the ensuing year," we would in like manner refer to the Report of the Finance Committee of the Board, hereto annexed.

"The Professors, instructors, and other officers connected with the University, and the compensation of each," in the past year, have been as follows, to wit:

*[The University Reports having been remanded for amendments after they were first communicated, they are necessarily thrown out of the place they have usually occupied in the volume of School Reports. The Superintendent avails himself of the opportunity afforded by this explanatory note, to second the appeal made for means to provide the University with some additional buildings. A chapel, ample enough to accommodate the large congregation of students which the fame of our University has attracted to its several departments, is a necessity which neither the patriot nor the christian can longer overlook. Society has too large a stake in the character of the six hundred young men gathered here, not to furnish every facility for that moral culture which may inspire them with christian sentiments, and devote their educated manhood to the high uses of private morality and public good.—Superintendent.]

Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., LL. D., President of the University, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, salary $2,500.

Rev. Geo. P. Williams, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics, salary $1,500.

Abram Sager, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Physiology, salary $1,000.

Silas H. Douglas, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Pharmacy and Toxicology, salary $1,500.

Louis Fasquelle, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, salary $1,500.

Moses Gunn, A, M., M. D., Professor of Surgery, salary $1,000.

Samuel Denton, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology, salary $1,000.

James R. Boise, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, salary $1,500.

Alonzo B. Palmer, A. M. M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Diseases of Women and Children, salary $1,000.

Alexander Winchell, A. M., Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany, salary $1,500.

Francis Brunnow, Ph. D., Director of the Observatory, not on duty, no salary.

Corydon L. Ford, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, salary $1,000.

Henry S. Frieze, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, salary $1,500.

John L. Tappan, A. M.. Librarian, salary $600.

Alfred Du Bois, A. M., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, salary $1,000.

Datus C. Brooks, A. M., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, salary $1,000.

Andrew D. White, A. M., Professor of History and English Literature, salary $1,500.

Hon. James V. Campbell, Marshall Professor of Law, salary $1,000.

Hon. Charles I. Walker, Kent Professor of Law, salary $1,000.

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Jay Professor of Law, salary $1,000.

Devolson Wood, M. S. C. E., Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering, salary $1,000.

James C. Watson, A. M., Professor of Astronomy and Instructor of Mathematics, salary $1,000.

A. K. Spence, A. B., Instructor in Gteek and French, salary $500.

F. R. Williams, A. B., Instructor in Latin, salary $500.

William Lewitt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, salary $250.

Cleveland Abbe, A. B., Instructor in Physics and Civil Engineering, salary $250.

Henry W. Welles, Treasurer, salary $200.

D. L. Wood, A. M., Secretary, salary $200.

J. H. Burlison, Steward, salary $400.

With regard to the Text Books used in the University, we would say, that while it has been the aim and purpose of all the Faculties of all their various departments, to keep fully up to the spirit and improvements of the times, there has not been, during the past year, any such material change of Text Books, from those of the two preceding years, as to make it desirable again to report, or republish the list.

In addition to what will be found in the abstract of the President's Report and the Report of the Finance Committee, hereto annexed, we would respectfully submit, that while these Reports, as also our Annual Catalogue, shows the past year to have been one of eminent success in all the departments of the University, fully justifying the expectation and rewarding the liberality of the State in its behalf, still there is constantly resting upon the Board of Regents a pressing call, and almost a necessity, for the use of more means in advancing the prosperity of the University, and thereby subserving the substantial interests of Education in the State, than are under their control.

As will be seen by the Report of the Finance Committee, the Board have gone to the extent of their ability, in making additions to the various Libraries of the University, and cannot but feel that, in justice to the University, and the enlightened and liberal educational policy of our State, they ought to be able to more than double the amount of the annual Library appropriations. Large and valuable additions have been made to our collections in the department of Natural History, through the labors of Prof. Winchell, now acting also as State Geologist for this State.

The Board find the University, in many respects, greatly cramped for want of room, and needing, very much, a Law Building, (incipient measures for the building of which, by voluntary subscription if possible, have already been taken,) a Library Building, an extension of the Chemical Laboratory, and a Chapel.

The completion of the Scientific Department, especially the Department of Civil Engineering, although somewhat strengthened during the current year, continues to be a source of solicitude on the part of the Board.

In the Astronomical Department the Board are happy to announce, that during their present session they have perfected the necessary arrangements to secure the return of Dr. Brunnow, and his active connection with the Detroit Observatory, during the coming year.

The establishment of the Law Department is recognized, we believe, by the entire profession throughout the State, as well as by the public at large, as a complete success.

The Medical Department also, under the fostering care of its earnest and efficient Faculty, has continued to sustain, both in numbers and reputation, its well earned prominent position among the Medical Colleges of our land.

Of the Literary and Scientific Departments of the University of Michigan, it is needless here to speak, but we may perhaps be allowed, with a pardonable partiality, to point the citizens of our State to the list of foreign students, drawn thither from

every section of our country by the well known reputation of its instructors, and the advantages of learning to be secured within its halls.

But it must not be forgotten that all this increased prosperity, and increased number of students, and the extension of its several Departments, in our State University, inevitably forces upon the Board of Regents a pressing call, and almost unavoidable necessity, for a prudent expenditure of all the means of the University that can consistently be placed within their reach, and therefore it is, that we would earnestly call the attention of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of our next Legislature, to the importance of such early action as shall secure for the University a speedy sale of all the unsold lands now belonging to it, and the collection of all the outstanding claims belonging to the University fund, and the early designation, by Congress, of the fractional balance of the original two townships of land, which have never yet been properly transferred to the University lands of this State. And we would also renew our request that the proper means may be promptly taken to urge upon the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the desirableness of an early and favorable action of Congress upon the recommendation of a former Legislature of this State, that a further appropriation of land should be made by Congress out of the unappropriated lands of the State, for the purpose of materially increasing the permanent fund of our State University.

By order of the Board.

HENRY P. TAPPAN, *President.*

D. L. Wood, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Board of Regents:

GENTLEMEN:—The last year has been signalized by the inauguration and successful prosecution of the Law Department. The University of Michigan therefore has reached the compass and dignity of three learned Faculties. This is all that ever was contemplated by its founders, all that has been prescribed in the organic law, and perhaps all that is possible in a State Institution where the predominance of no sect is admissible. Time alone can show whether an unsectarian Theological Faculty, in whole or in part, can be constituted. It is possible, however, that a Theological Faculty may grow up within the atmosphere and under the shadow of the University, as an independent and distinct organization. In this case we should have all the Faculties existing in the same place, and perhaps accomplishing all the ends of learned association, without any union of Church and State.

It is a subject of hearty gratulation that so much has been accomplished in this young State, and in a time so limited. We have collected and are enabled to sustain a very respectable number of professors, while the number of our students is fast approaching that of the oldest and most fully developed institutions in our country.

The following statement will show our condition during the past year:

I.—PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Department of Medicine,	9
Department of Law,	3
Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,	17

From which, deducting two connected with two departments, one Emeritus professor, and one not on duty, and we have a total of twenty-five Professors and Instructors on duty.

II.—STUDENTS.

Department of Medicine,	164
Department of Law,	90
Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,	265
Total,	519

Of these there graduated in

The Department of Medicine,	19
The Department of Law,	24
The Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,	37

In addition to which there were

Admitted to the Degree of M. A.,	25
Admitted to the Degree of M. S.,	2
Total admitted to academic degrees,	107

III.—LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

These, already highly respectable, are steadily increasing.

It affords me great pleasure to announce that the Gallery of Fine Arts will, ere long, be enriched by the beautiful statue of Nydia, in marble, from the hand of our native artist, Rogers—the contribution of citizens of Ann Arbor.

In this place I beg to call the attention of the Regents to the great importance of taking measures to secure, at as early a day as possible the erection of a suitable building for the Library.

This building should be constructed on a plan to admit of indefinite enlargement accordingly as the number of our books and of our students shall increase.

In this building all our books should be collected, and reading-rooms should be provided to accommodate, in the most convenient manner, the students of the various departments.

The building now in part occupied by the Library, might

then be entirely devoted to the Museum. Our collections already require more ample accommodations. By such an arrangement, too, they would be more perfectly secure against the accident of fire. It is painful to contemplate, under our present arrangement, the possibility of a catastrophe involving losses which no amount of insurance could restore.

IV.—ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.

Sixty-seven students received instruction in the Laboratory during the last year. It was thus filled to its utmost capacity. This popular and important branch of the University demands larger accomodations. Applications for admission have to be made in advance. Many, of course, who are desirous of availing themselves of its privileges, are necessarily debarred.

* * * * * * *

VIII.—DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of our students has generally been satisfactory and commendable. There have been no cases during the past year requiring severe discipline.

From year to year there has been a manifest advance in scholarly, manly and moral deportment. We may justly claim in this respect not to be surpassed by any other institution of learning in our country. This is to be attributed in part to the fact that a large proportion of our students are young men who have to rely altogether or chiefly upon their own exertions to gain an education. They are drawn here by the love of knowledge; and an education to them is a prize to be won, and not a penance imposed by authority.

Much also is due to the system of discipline which the President and Faculty have, from the beginning of their appointment, carried out. This system is based upon two cardinal principles:

First, that of regulating the conduct of the students through the requirements of the course of education.

Each student is required to pursue studies sufficient to occupy his whole time. His performances in the recitation room con-

stitute the test of his industry and faithfulness. If there be a deficiency here he must account for it. This of course leads to inquiry into his habits and daily conduct. His unexcused delinquencies are marked. When five marks are recorded against him, a communication is made to his parents or guardian. When ten marks are recorded he is considered as no longer a member of the University. He thus dismisses himself by his own act.

A multitude of laws might be enacted defining and enjoining proprieties of conduct, that would only serve to awaken opposition, inspire the student to practice stratagems to elude vigilance, and cause infinite perplexity in their execution. The single regulation above mentioned, connects itself directly with the daily life of the student, makes an appeal to his sense of obligation which he cannot gainsay, encourages him to honorable exertion, binds him to habits of diligence, imposes the necessity of avoiding places of dissipation and evil company, and when he is dismissed leaves him without excuse. It demands of him to be a good scholar; and if he be a good scholar, he can hardly have time, opportunity or taste for dissipation, or any conflicting pursuit. This one regulation, therefore, strictly carried out, contains within itself essential and powerful discipline.

The second principle is that of teaching the student that, in order to become a scholar and a man, he must assume the responsibilities of thought and self government. The education upon which he enters here is not a passive reception of knowledge, but an active self education. He here, indeed, enjoys peculiar advantages in a material of knowledge collected ready to his hand, in the instruction and example of professors in various branches of learning, in the healthful inspiration of generous competition, and in breathing continually the atmosphere of liberal culture. But he is taught that these do not necessarily fashion him into the scholar. Under all these appliances, he alone can make himself the man of science, the man of literature, the man of cultivated intellect and taste.

In like manner, he is taught that he cannot be absolutely shielded against temptations to vice; that he lives in a world where evil besets him; and that he possesses within himself a weak and erring nature. But that, on the other hand, he is provided with the light of truth to guide him, and with immortal incentives to virtue, with the encouragement of holy examples, and the promise of heavenly aids; that, amid the darkness and the light, the evil and the good, the liabilities to err and the possibilities of achieving for himself all that is meant by worth and character, lies his course, and that he must apply himself to the battle of life and acquit himself as becomes a man.

In carrying out this principle, experience has taught us that much more can be done in restraining youth from vice, or, when they have gone astray, in winning them back to virtue, by private, affectionate and paternal admonition and advice, by appealing to their inward sense of truth, honor and rectitude, by addressing their manly fears and hopes, than by threats of enforcing statutes, or the infliction of public disgrace. Teachers gain the most powerful control over their pupils when they inspire them with the conviction, that in their teachers they have found their warmest and most reliable friends.

Young men who are dead to the sentiments involved in such a discipline are already degraded in nature, and cannot long be held in check by the most rigid measures within the province of an institution of learning. They should be simply remanded to their parents and guardians, to whom properly belongs the responsibilities of a severer control.

XI.—THE COURSES NOW PURSUED IN OUR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, AND THE TIME ALLOTTED THEM.

I.—THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The annual session commences on the first day of October, and continues until the last Wednesday of March.

Four lectures are delivered daily. Previous to each lecture the students are carefully examined upon the subject of the preceding lecture.

The total number of lectures in the term will thus be between six and seven hundred.

In addition to this, the class is divided into sections for examination of various tissues of the body by means of microscopes; so that each student has repeated opportunities for becoming familiar with the minute structure of parts, and also the practical working of the instruments.

To be admitted to the degree of "Doctor of Medicine," the student must exhibit evidence of having pursued the study of Medicine and Surgery for the term of three years with some respectable practitioner of medicine (including lecture terms;) must have attended two full courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and the previous one in this or some other respectable medical institution; must have been engaged in the study of practical anatomy; must be twenty-one years of age; must have submitted to the Faculty a thesis composed and written by himself on some medical topic, and have passed an examination, at the close of the term, satisfactory to the Faculty.

The second course of lectures does not advance to new subjects, but is substantially, if not literally, a repetition of the first. The students in medicine are thus arranged in one class.

It will be remarked that the report of the Committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association recommends that the students be arranged into two classes—a junior and a senior class—and that two corresponding grades of instruction be instituted.

II.—DEPARTMENT OF LAWS.

The design of the department is to give a course of instruction that shall fit young gentlemen for practice in any part of the country. The course will embrace the several branches of constitutional, international, maritime, commercial and criminal law, medical jurisprudence, and the jurisprudence of the United States; and will include such instruction in common law and

equity pleading, evidence and practice, as will lay a substantial foundation for practice in all departments of the law.

The course will be continued through a period of two years, with one term in each year, commencing on the first Monday of October, and continuing until the Law Commencement in the last week of March ensuing. Ten lectures and examinations will be had each week during the term. For the first year they will embrace the following subjects:

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

The Origin and History of Equity Jurisdiction;

The General Heads of Equity Procedure, and Nature and Forms of Equitable Remedies;

Criminal Law;

The Laws of Evidence, and their Application in Legal Proceedings.

PROFESSOR WALKER.

Contracts;

Title to Personal Property by Gift, Inheritance, Sale, Mortgage Assignment, and by Operation of Law;

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Commercial Law generally.

PROFESSOR COOLEY.

Estates in Real Property;

Easements;

Title to Real Property;

The Domestic Relations;

Wills, their Execution, Revocation and Construction.

For the second year, the following subjects:

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

Some Special Heads of Evidence, and Equity Jurisprudence;

Equity Pleading and Practice;

Jurisprudence of the United States;

Shipping and Admiralty.

PROFESSOR WALKER.

Agency ;

Bailments ;

The Law of Corporations ;

Common Law Pleading and Practice.

PROFESSOR COOLEY.

Constitutional Law ;

Partnership ;

Uses and Trusts ;

The Administration and Distribution of Estates of Deceased Persons.

A Moot Court is held at least once a week during the term for the argument of cases previously given out by the professors to students designated to discuss them. They will be presided over by the professor lecturing for the day, who, at the conclusion, will review the arguments and give his decision upon the points involved. Club Courts will also be organized among the students, to be arranged and conducted among themselves, with such assistance from the members of the Faculty as may be desired. These courts, thus far, have been found both interesting and exceedingly useful.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon such students as shall pursue the full course of two years in this department, and pass an approved examination. It will also be conferred on those who, having attended another Law School for a period equal to one year of our course, or practiced law for one year under a license from the highest court of general jurisdiction in any State, shall also pursue one year's course in this department, and pass a like examination.

Candidates for degrees must announce themselves as such to the Dean of the Faculty at least three months before commencement. They must be twenty-one years of age, and each will be required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a dissertation, not less than forty folios in length, on some legal subject selected by himself. These theses will be filed and preserved in the library.

It will be remarked that in this department the course of lectures of the second year is in continuation of the course of the first year, and not a repetition of the same.

III.—DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Classical Course—First Year (Freshmen).

First Semester—Latin; Greek; Algebra.

Second Semester—Latin; Greek; Algebra and Geometry.

Second Year (Sophomores).

First Semester—Latin; Greek; Geometry and Trigonometry.

Second Semester—Latin and Greek; History and Rhetoric; Trigonometry; Analytical Geometry.

Third Year (Juniors).

First Semester—French; Physics; History and Greek.

Second Semester—French; Botany; Latin and Astronomy; Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Fourth Year (Seniors).

First Semester—Philosophy; Greek and Latin.

Elective Studies—Astronomy; Analytical Chemistry and Determinative Mineralogy; Zoology; German; Civil Engineering.

Second Semester—Philosophy; Geology.

Elective Studies—Astronomy; Applied Chemistry, Analysis of Soils, Minerals, &c.; German; Agricultural Science; Lectures on History; Greek and Latin.

Scientific Course—First Year (Freshmen).

First Semester—History; English Language; Algebra and Geometry.

Second Semester—History; Rhetoric; Geometry and Trigonometry.

Second Year (Sophomores).

First Semester—Drawing; English Literature; Surveying and Descriptive Geometry.

Third Year (Juniors).

First Semester—French; Calculus; History and Astronomy.

Second Semester—French; Botany; Analytical Mechanics; Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Fourth Year (Seniors).

First Semester—Philosophy.

Elective Studies—Spherical Astronomy and Use of Instruments; Analytical Chemistry and Determinative Mineralogy; Zoology; German; Civil Engineering.

Second Semester—Philosophy; Geology.

Elective Studies—Astronomy; Applied Chemistry, Analysis of Soils, Minerals, &c.; German; Agricultural Science; Lectures on History; Civil Engineering.

There are four courses of study presented in this scheme:

1. The Classical Course: Those who complete this, graduate Bachelor of Arts.

2. The Scientific Course: Those who complete this, graduate Bachelor of Science.

3. The Course of Civil Engineering: This course embraces the second and third year of the Scientific Course. The studies of the third year are as follows:

Third Year.

Leveling—Theory and Practice.

Road Engineering—Common and Railroad.

Hydrographical Engineering—Surveys of Rivers, Harbors &c.

Draughting—Plans, Elevations, Sections, Tinting and Stone Cutting.

Resistance of Material—Mathematical Theory.

Machines—Transformation of Motion.

Physical Mechanics—Friction, Torsion, Hydraulics.

Architecture—Classifications, &c.

Topographical Surveying ; Field-work ; Maps.

Constructions ; Retaining Walls and Bridges.

Steam and Locomotive Engines.

Hydraulic Motors—Water Wheels.

Practical Astronomy—Observations and Reductions for Time.
Latitude and Longitude.
Geology.
Higher Geodesy—Spherical Surveying.
Thesis.

The third year of the course will be pursued in two parts; one consisting of the more ordinary operations of the practical Engineer, and the other of practical Astronomy, analytical investigations of the resistance of materials, motors, machines and constructions. The former can be profitably pursued by those members of the Senior Class who wish to take engineering as an elective study, and students in select courses who have not a knowledge of higher mathematics.

4. The Optional Course: The course here varies according to the selections of the student. No student, however, is allowed to select a branch which he is not prepared to pursue to advantage. Three branches must be pursued at the same time, unless special permission be obtained from the Faculty to pursue less or more. Students in optional courses do not graduate.

Professors Williams, Boise and Frieze give instructions in the classical course only. Professor Wood gives instruction only in the scientific course and in the course of civil engineering.

Professor Douglas gives instruction in both courses, and also in the MedicalCollege and the Analytical Laboratory. Professor DuBois assists him in all.

The new professorship offered to Professor Watson belonged to the scientific course.

Professor Brunnow gives instruction in both courses, and in the school of civil engineering.

The remaining Professors, namely, Tappan, Fasquelle, Winchell, Brooks and White, give instruction in both courses.

One of the instructors during the past year assisted in Greek and French, one in Latin, and one in the scientific course and in the school of engineering.

In the Senior year there is considerable diversity in the classical and scientific courses arising from the elective studies. At

the beginning of the first semester the students in the former elect one study, and those in the latter, two studies. At the beginning of the second semester they each elect one study. Optional students, of course, may elect at the same time.

The following table exhibits the number of elective students of the past year:

FIRST SEMESTER.

Studies.	Sen. Class.	Opt. Students.	Total.
German,.....	32	3	35
Zoology,.....	7	2	9
Higher Astronomy,.....	1	3	4
An. Chemistry,.....	9	58	67

SECOND SEMESTER.

German,.....	27	7	34
Higher Astronomy,.....	1	3	4
An. Chemistry,.....	9	58	67

* * * * * * *

I here subjoin a tabular view of the rate of instruction to the number of students in the classical department of several of the leading institutions of our country compared with our own.

TABLE Exhibiting the Number of Professors and Tutors and Students in the Classical Course of Different Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Astronomy.	Greek.	Latin.	Modern Languages.	Rhetoric and English Literature.	Chemistry.	Geology, Botany and Zoology.	Total.	Number of Students.	Number of Students to a Teacher.
University of Michigan,.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	12	135	11
Harvard,.....	1	3	1	4	3	5	2	2	2	23	409	18
Brown,.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	....	10	186	18
Columbia,.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	10	173	17
Dartmouth,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	249	28
Union,.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	12	262	22
University of Virginia,.....	1	4	....	1	1	2	1	2	....	12	258	22
University of Mississippi,.....	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	8	162	20
Yale,.....	1	5	1	2	3	....	1	2	....	15	473	31

Mean number of students to an Instructor, 21.

* * * * * * *

As the University increases in the number of its students, the question of dividing the classes and the consequent increase of professors or instructors cannot be avoided.

Whenever compelled to consider this, and if now compelled to consider it, it will be worthy of inquiry whether permanent assistant professors be not preferable to temporary instructors. If we decide upon assistant professors, it may be possible to engage one equally competent to instruct the lower classes in the languages and in the mathematics, and who, therefore, may be employed in both.

FINANCE REPORT.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan:

The Finance Committee of the Board of Regents, submit the following statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the University of Michigan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, with an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1861.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in the Treasury, July 1, 1859,		$5,620 56
" Received during the year from the State Treasurer,		28,409 78
" Received from all other sources,		5,705 43

EXPENDITURES.

Warrants paid during the year,	$37,743 08	
Cash on hand,	1,992 69	
	$39,735 77	$39,735 77

Warrants outstanding at commencement of the year,		$ 45 00
Warrants issued during the year,		39,125 08
Warrants paid during the year,	$37,743 08	
Warrants outstanding now,	1,427 00	
	$39,170 08	$39,170 08

Outstanding Warrants.

The following list contains the amounts and numbers of outstanding Warrants :

No.	Amount.
893,	$ 30 00
1,155,	375 00
1,156,	312 50
1,160,	250 00
1,161,	250 00
1,168,	125 00
1,169,	75 00
1,174,	5 00
1,175,	4 50
	$1,427 00

Estimated Receipts for the ensuing year.

Interest on proceeds of lands sold,	$35,000 00
" last year, not yet received,	6,000 00
Rents of dwelling houses,	950 00
From all other sources,	4,000 00
	$45,950 00
Balance cash on hand,	1,992 69
	$47,942 69

Estimate of Expenses for the year ending June 30, 1861.

Salaries of President, Professor, and other employees,	$30,400 00
To pay outstanding Warrants,	1,427 00
" unpaid appropriations of last year for Law Library,	1,000 49
" other appropriations for which Warrants have not yet been issued,	1,145 00
" Regents' and Visitors' expenses,	700 00
" postage,	100 00
" printing and binding,	1,000 00
" insurance,	600 00
For Miscellaneous Library,	3,000 00
For Law Library,	500 00
For periodicals,	350 00

For ordinary incidental expenses, ...	4,000 00
For extraordinary "	1,500 00
Balance, ...	2,220 00
	$47,942 29

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Board of Regents, marked A, shows the numbers and amounts of the several Warrants issued during the year, and the object for which, and the names of the persons to whom they were issued. The accompanying report of the Treasurer of the University, marked B, shows the numbers and amounts of the several Warrants paid during the year, and the items of receipts and the sources from whence received.

The committee have recommended an unusually large appropriation to the general Library for the ensuing year, and all that the present means of the University will allow. They only regret that it cannot be made larger, and they deem it quite unnecessary to make any other apology for this, than to state that there are many important American works, indispensable to a well selected library, which are not in this Library; and it needs strengthening very much in this respect. All which is respectfully submitted. Dated at Ann Arbor, July 1, 1860.

In behalf of the Committee,

DONALD McINTYRE,

Chairman of Financial Committee.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

To Hon. J. M. Gregory, *Sup't Public Instruction:*

It is with great reluctance that I make the following report, as an individual member of the Board of Visitors to the University. The reason why it does not come from the full Board is *this*, and seems unavoidable. The Hon. Cha's Noble, one of the Members, informs me by letter, in reply to my request that he should assist in its preparation,—that he was totally unable to be present at the examinations, and therefore could not join in the report. The Hon. M. A, Patterson, the other Member, in a similar manner informs me that he is at present not in such a situation as to attend to busines of a public nature on account of a severe domestic berevement. This is the more unfortunate because the former gentleman having heretofore occupied a position upon this Board, could bring to his aid a ripe experience and mature judgment in matters connected with the University, while the latter, having already been a Member of the Board of Regents, and also on account of a personal examination which he has made of the Medical Department, conld speak from his eminent professional knowledge in that respect, of the wants of that department better than any Member of the Board. *Both* request *me* to make this report. I comply, with deep regret that I have not the assistance of their maturer judgment, but not without the hope that you may yet receive their opinion upon the subjects embraced herein.

The law of our State which provides for the appointment of a Board of visitors to the University—C. L. Chap. 26 ; § 21,—also defines their duties. These duties are "to make a personal

examination into the state and condition of the University in all its branches, at least once a year, and to report the result to the Superintendent, suggesting such improvements as they may deem important." Thus the Board of Visitors seem to have been constituted as an independent body, responsible to neither the faculties of the University, nor the Regents, and for the purpose—acting thus independently—of examining into the necessities of the various departments composing the University, and suggesting relief when required.

Upon the threshold of our investigations we were met by the fact that the State of Michigan possessed a great and free Institution of learning within its borders, which was rapidly becoming a crowning glory to our people. Its influence is no longer circumscribed by the the border of our State, but cities and hamlets to the east, west, north and south, have heard of the new temple erected to Minerva, and their sons are already seeking its halls and cloisters. With its present efficient and able corps of Professors, and a Board of Regents, who have managed its financial matters with ability, the University of Michigan is to-day a monument of the inteligence and liberality of the people of the State whose name it bears.

PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

The following is the number :

Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,	17
" " Law,	3
" " Medicine,	9

The total number of students in attendence during the past year was five hundred and nineteen. They were divided as follows :

Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,	265
" " Medicine,	164
" " Law,	90

Some of this number were necessarily absent a portion of the year engaged in teaching or other occupations, which the American student often finds necessary while acquiring his collegiate education.

The number of graduates in the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, was thirty-seven, in the Department of Law, twenty-four, and in the Department of Medicine, nineteen. The degree of A. M., was conferred upon twenty-five, and that of M. S., on two young gentlemen.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In both the Medical and Law Department, the course has been strictly, and we think quite successfully, carried out. The Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, has three prescribed courses of study—the Classical, the Scientific, and the course of Civil Engineering. This involves three different graduation degrees; Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and that of Civil Engineer. In the Medical Department, but one course of study is prescribed. The same is true of the Law Department. The Board of Regents have also introduced a course of elective studies, by which the student can select particular studies and pursue them to greater extent and far greater proficiency, than the time allotted in the regular course of study would allow. This feature of the course we regard as an advancement upon the idea of limiting all the studies by four arbitrary years. It has ever been the aim and object of the Regents and the Faculty, to make the course of study in the undergraduate department not only as complete as possible, to answer the immediate object of mental development and cultivation; but to have another, and at the same time, more practical bearing upon the studies and pursuits of after life. For this purpose the optional or partial course of study was introduced, that students might have a better opportunity to perfect themselves in those particular branches which would be of practical utility in after life.

The Scientific course has a somewhat similar object. It is limited to four years, and embraces the same number of classes as the Classical course. Mathematics of greater range—English language and Literature and History, take the place of the Classics. Both these courses—the optional and the scientific—seem to be fully accomplishing the object of their adoption.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department, the course of instruction consists of lectures and examinations. Four lectures are delivered daily. The term begins the first of October, and ends the last Wednesday in March.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course embraces Commercial, Maritime, Criminal, International and Constitutional Law; with instructions in Common Law, Evidence and Practice. The full course for graduation is two years, of one session each. The year begins the first Monday of October, and ends the last week of March. Ten lectures and examinations are had each week. Moot courts are held each week.

The organization of this department completes the organization of the faculties as originally contemplated. We have had, as yet, but one year of practical working, yet we feel happy in saying it has fully met the expectation of all in its supplying a long felt necessity. We regret exceedingly not having been present at the annual examination of the first class in March last. This being its first year, no regular time was fixed for the examination, and your committee depended upon a special notification from the Professors in this department, and made arrangements accordingly with them. From some misapprehension of their understanding, we failed to receive such notice, and consequently cannot speak of it. It is to be hoped that some method may be hereafter adopted to obviate this difficulty.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations in this department of under graduates took place in February and June. During this year of great importance, we were personally in attendance at the following exercises :

February 6th. Examination of Seniors, (of res-graduates,) in Civil Engineering—Prof. Wood. This was conducted in a

thorough manner. The students drew a demonstrated proposition from the board, without the use of the text book. Propositions were given at random, and the examination convinced us that no previous special preparation had been had, but that the class understood the principles of the science. Mr. Wood being one of the Sons of the Institution in which he is now engaged, it gives us pleasure to say, we consider him well qualified to conduct his department with efficency and success.

February 7th. Examination of the Junior class, in French—Prof. Fasquelle. This class we found very large, being a union of both the classical and scientific Juniors. The class evinced the greatest proficiency. The exercises consisted in reading, and translation, and rendering into French, (without the text book,) sentences given by the Professor, in English. While the ground over which the class had gone during the term, was considerable, nothing appeared to have been neglected The examination was, in every respect, highly successful. The University is fortunate in its Professor of Modern Languages.

Two o'clock P. M. Examination of the Sophomores in Spherical Trigonometry—Prof. Williams. This examination was well sustained. The students, with few exceptions, evinced a good knowledge of this science. There was the usual number of the class who, upon examination day, are very modest, (whether this study of trigonometry has a tendency to develope modesty, we will not hazard an opinion,) and show an extreme reluctance to parade their knowledge of the subject, or their talent for chalk sketching; rather preferring, by a careful selection of retired seats, to be quiet spectators of the exercises, than active participaters. We were amused by the quiet way in which the Professor, without seeming to notice the modesty of his class, would call upon the most retiring, at the same time expressing regret at the ineligibility of their position. All participated, even those who remembered very pressing business engagements, and sustained themselves well.

11 o'clock, A. M. Examination of the Seniors in Latin—Prof. Frieze. This examination was conducted by asking general

questions regardiug the Agricola ; the construction of the sentences, with a series of historical questions propounded to each, to which the students returned written answers, which were afterwards examined. Of the correctness of their answers we could not judge, as we made no examination of them, but that portion of their examination which we witnessed was excellent. We were particularly pleased with the good order which prevailed.

February 8th, 9 A. M. Examination of the Sophomores in Greek—Prof. Boise. Each member as called, drew a slip of paper on which was inscribed a series of questions on Grecian history, customs and manners. They replied orally to such questions. The peculiar manner of this examination, together with the fact that answers were prompt and *generally* correct, showed a thorough knowledge of the subject.

11 o'clok, A. M. Sophomores (Scientific) examination in English literature—Prof. Brooks. This exercise consisted in written essays on the history of England. English prose written and Poets. It was very creditable.

2 o'clock, P. M. Examination of the Sophomores in Latin—Prof. Frieze. This examination was excellent. It was conducted in a manner similar to that of the Sophmore's in Greek.

3,30 P. M. Examination of the Sophomores (Scientific) in descriptive Geometry—Prof. Wood and Instructor Abbe. With *two* exceptions this class passed a fair examination. The demonstrations were from the board and without the book.

February 9th, 9 A. M. The Freshmen were examined by Instructor Spence, in the Anabasis. The exercises consisted in translation, written prose composition, and translating into Greek, and writing on the board English sentences given at random by the Instructor.

11 o'clock A. M. The examination of the Seniors by Dr. Tappan in Philosophy. The Essays were well written, and the young gentlemen acquitted themselves with credit.

2 o'clock P. M. The examination of the Freshmen class in Latin under Prof. Frieze and Instructor Dunning, was conducted

similar to that of the Sophomore, in Greek, (on the 8th). We particularly noticed the knowledge the students seemed to have of the geography and history of the subject under review. Their instruction has evidently been good.

3½ o'clock P. M. We attended the examination of the Freshmen (Scientific) in history, under Prof. White. The Students drew slips containing five or six questions each, and replied orally, giving in their own language a brief sketch of that particular portion of English History covered by the questions. Your Committee had the opportunity of questioning this class, as indeed they did in nearly all of the examinations, and the answers were generally correct. The three or four failures were attributable mainly to the short time the class had been engaged in the study. We rejoice to report the progress already made in this branch of study. We regard it as one of the most important of the studies in this course. The University has too long been without this branch ; and we would be pleased to see it still further extended.

Feb. 10th. The examination of the Freshmen, under Prof. Williams, closed the week, and with few exceptions, a week of as rigid, thorough, and satisfactory examination we will venture to say, as we ever found at any Institution in our Union. At the close of the 2d Semester, in June, your Committee likewise attended four examinations in the under-graduate department, which were equally good.

Thus during the year we have been personally in attendance at seventeen examinations. We are led to this conclusion—the method of instruction followed, by a non-confinement to text books, a free discussion of the author outside of the book-covers, combines more advantages and attains more fully the object sought than any system which has heretofore prevailed. The following seem to be some of the results : An accurate knowledge of the author's meaning is acquired ; the geography and history of the country under examination is obtained ; the student investigates the history of his characters and places ; his powers of composition are constantly being exercised, and consequently

improved; accurate composition leads to accurate thinking; his memory is strengthened. Then the student, combining these various methods of mental investigation, thinks of his subject in all its relations. He learns to record events and occurrences of which he has already obtained a proper and just appreciation; he thinks strongly; his faculties are invigorated and disciplined, and he lays down his study at the close of his college course, not only with an understanding of the particular subjects investigated, but with fixed habits of attention and study. In after years, as he seeks some particular fruit on his tree of knowledge, he will not find a graft upon this side or upon that, bearing the desired fruit in close proximity to the rugged old limb from which it draws its nourishment, but a well formed, symetrical tree bearing all its fruit so well and so evenly, that he scarce can tell where the germ was placed upon the native stock. There is just as truly a symetrical development of mind as of body, or of nature. It is said that the unskillful grafter can be recognized years after his work is done, when his scions are bearing their fruit, by the rough and jagged appearance of the setting, while the true workman leaves his tree so symetrically pruned and trimmed, that in after years you only know that he has been there by the improved quality of the fruit.

So many a young man leaves College with the tree of his intellect stuck full of Greek and Latin scions, so engrafted that in after years he bears the mark of an unskillful hand—and yet calls this *education*—while he whose mind was evenly and systematically developed, by such a course of study as this, goes forth a ripened scholar, a *truly* educated man.

THE LIBRARY

Now contains about 8,000 volumes, and is gradually being enlarged by annual appropriations. The rooms are commodious and easy of access. Much taste has been displayed in their arrangement. Connected by stairs with the Library, is

THE MUSEUM,

Containing a choice collection of European minerals, embracing 6,000 specimens; a collection of Michigan minerals, the Geological collection, a large Zoological collection and the Herbarium.

The Anatomical museum comprises arterial preparations, alcoholic preparations, skeletons, models and casts with plates and portraits of cutaneous diseases. The gallery of Fine Arts is a collection of which the State may be proud. Although in its commencement, it already contains a gallery of casts, full size and reduction, of the most valuable ancient statues and busts, over 200 reductions and models in terra cotta, engravings and photographic views of European execution, representing the architectural and sculptural remains of ancient Rome and Pompeii. This is a great aid to the student of the literature and custom of the Romans. A gallery of historical medalions comprising some 1,400 casts and medallions, illustrative of ancient and medieval times, also of leading personages in modern times. Such is the museum, which it is to be hoped will be constantly augmented through the munificence of individuals, the students and the Regents.

THE OBSERVATORY

Has fulfilled all that its most sanguine friends anticipated, and with the return of Dr. Brunnow to the Director's post, the hopes of the friends are strong in its future usefulness and reputation. In our examination of this department we have been kindly aided by Prof. Watson, who has had charge of it during Dr. B.'s absence. It is a powerful auxiliary to the growth and developement of the University, and will increase its reputation at home and abroad.

THE WANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Scientific department has already become one of the most important in the University. It is a distinctive feature, and as such requires a strong support. The reasons which led

to its establishment, and the result it has already attained, we have referred to. Being then one of the most important, and at the same time distinctive courses, it is necessary not only that the Professors occupying the chairs should be well qualified to teach their branches, but that some man of great experience and ripened judgment, should be placed at the head of this department. In saying this, we by no means imply any want of confidence in those Professors now in this department. They are all of them, as we believe, fully competent for their position. *They* fully coincide with us in this suggestion. The selection of some man of national reputation as a scientific man, would add to the *positive* strength and character, not only of his particular department, but also of the whole University.

THE MODERN LANGUAGES.

These extend through the third and fourth years. The French occupying the third, and the German the fourth year. This we consider too short a time to devote to the study of German. It ought to be the policy of the State not only to educate her American born sons in the mother tongue and the dead languages, but in a country such as ours and among such a people, to give them such an education as will be of practical importance also. It is a fact well known that in this country, and especially the great North-west, a large proportion of the population is from foreign shores. A large share of this foreign element is German. And they bring with them their national habits, customs and maners, and although they rapidly mingle with the American portion of the population, and learn the English language and speak it, yet, in all their intercourse of a business nature with Americans, they seek if possible the medium of their mother tongue. Many, also, fresh from the old world are entirely ignorant of the English language. With very many of them the fact that a professional man, or any person with whom they desire to transact business, can speak and communicate with them in their own language, will predispose them in their favor. The daily experience of business men in our cities is

proof of this assertion. It is *one* of the real essentials of a practical education in this North-west to understand French and German. But the time allotted to the German is hardly sufficient. We are of the opinion that another half year should be added to the *one* now devoted to it.

We are well aware that the objection which would be urged to this change, would be, its effect upon the study of the classics. If we increase the time devoted to modern, we must decrease that devoted to the ancient languages. *True*, perhaps; yet we claim the ancient *course* encroached upon the modern language a long time. If *either* must encroach on the other, we conceive the evil would be less by the plan we propose, than by the present arrangement. Education, in this age and clime, *must* be *practical*. It is far preferable to prepare the sons of our State for after life, than to inundate the college course of study with the combined classical wisdom of ninety-nine professors of eminence, for the sake of doing homage to anquity. In the present course we devote four years to the Latin and three to the Greek; yet, how few of our young men write or read either, after they leave college. If, then, we should encroach upon the classics, it would at least be with a *practical* result, and the graduate would be fitted better for his after business or professional career. Nor is this the only light in which to view this question. The modern languages should not be pursued solely with reference to society, or to form the social currency of life. A language is really valuable as it becomes the vehcle of thought and ideas. French should be acquired not only to know the idiom and enjoy French society, but to appreciate Bossuet and French literature. German should be thoroughly mastered, not only to communicate with phlegmatic Germans, but to enjoy Schiller.

THE LIBRARY.

We have already referred to its prosperous condition and increase, yet we are painfully aware that a single hour of calamity might reduce this noble collection to ruin. We recommend

most earnestly the early erection of a commodious fire-proof building for the accommodation of both the Libraries. Probably a plan which would permit of additions would be the best.

LAW LIBRARY.

This, though excellent for its age, is inadequate to meet the wants of the Department. We would suggest, as a method of increasing it with little expense, that the State Librarian should be requested, as far as possible in the exchanges of State reports, which he makes, to obtain duplicates. This very often occurs at the present time. Such duplicates being placed in the Law Library would be a valuable acquisition. A building is also much needed for the Law Library. The number of the class already in attendence the present year, is 126. Very often a large proportion of the class are engaged in study and consultation in the Library at the same time. The present accommodations are entirely inadequate. This difficulty would be obviated by the erection of the fire-proof building above recommended.

DISCIPLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The necessarily brief time spent by us at the University would preclude us from speaking upon this subject other than as the examination room disclosed to us the conduct of the students. So far as this subject is concerned we will say, that during the entire time of the examination, the conduct of the students and the respect evinced by them to the rules and regulations of the examination room, were, *without exception*, highly commendable.

In conclusion, we desire to express most emphatically our gratification, that the University of Michigan is fast becoming not only the crowning glory of our commonwealth, but in rank and position, high among the highest.

H. M. CHEEVER,
Member Board of Visitors.

Detroit, November 1, 1860.

REPORT OF MR. PATTERSON.

Hon. J. M. Gregory, *Sup't of Public Instruction:*

The undersigned has the honor to present the following brief report respecting the Medical Department of the University, with the understanding that the other members of the Board of Visitors will report on the subject of the Literary and Law Departments.

The medical department from its establishment in 1850, has steadily prospered under the enlightened policy and fostering care of those who have had supervision of its interests. The annual catalogues afford evidence of this fact, and when compared with the catalogues of other medical Institutions, the comparison will be found creditable to our own State so far as mere numbers are concerned; and the same may be safely said respecting the character and attainments of the graduates of the Institution.

Unlike most other medical colleges, the catalogues show that in proportion to the whole number of students who have attended the department of Medicine the number of graduates is not large. This, perhaps, is the best evidence of the vigilance of the Professors, and the wisdom of free University education. In most, if not all other medical colleges, the Professors derive their salaries from fees paid by the students; each graduate paying, in addition to lecture fees, from ten to thirty dollars for his diploma; and in many of these Institutions the annual number of graduates is frequently large in proportion to the annual number of matriculants. We are not disposed to make invidious comparisons, but simply state a fact from which oth-

ers may draw their own conclusions as to the cause of the difference.

Michigan has removed from her University all temptation to make her collegiate honors a subject of barter or sale. Consequently a diploma from her Medical Department is a badge of real merit; an endorsement by a disinterested and competent tribunal of the possessor's medical attainments. Not that a diploma from this, or any other Institution, is positive evidence that the graduate is, or ever will be, a successful practitioner, but simply that he has received a sound medical education which will enable him to become an accomplished physician, provided he is endowed with the requisite mental and physical qualifications to grasp and pursue the intricate and laborious duties of his profession. Without these endowments a medical graduate will not succeed in the path of honorable medicine; and, after a year or two of unsuccessful trial we may find him encouraging ultraism and empirical innovations—the resort of inferior minds to cover their own deficiencies—and practicing arts discreditable to his Alma Mater.

The community are so accustomed to seeing *doctors* made after a few months study and attendance upon a course or two of lectures, that many persons regard the making of doctors an easy business; but there is as much difference between an accomplished physician and a mere "*doctor*," as there is between an accomplished artist, who "portrays the soul looking out of the canvas," and a bungling house painter. "Perhaps," says Professor Vogel, "there is no science which requires so penetrating an intellect, so much talent and genius, so much force of mind, so much acuteness and memory, as the science of medicine." Therefore, in this department of knowledge, "many are called and but few are chosen."

Since the death of Profesor Denton, and the transfer of Prof. Palmer to the chair of Theory and Practice, the duty of teaching Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and diseases of women and children, has devolved upon the remaining Professors, without assurance of additional compensation for largely increased

labor. It is presumed that this is designed as a temporary arrangement, as the period intervening between the vacating of the chair and the commencement of the medical lectures, was too brief to admit of the selectien of a competent medical instructor to fill the vacant professorship. Assuredly the Regents have no disposition permanently to impose upon four Professors the whole duty of communicating instruction in the entire vast field of medicine and surgery, excepting chemistry, during two terms of six months each, the period allotted for a preparation for graduation. The University of Michigan cannot afford to lower the standard, or lessen the means of instruction in any of its departments. Its motto since its foundation, has been "Excelsior," and the citizens of our State will regard with jealous eyes all movements in the downward direction, affecting the great centre of our educational system. Our young men have a right to look to the University for the completion of their education, in all that is attainable at similar institutions, in "literature, science and arts." It is at this Institution they hope to receive instruction of the higher order; instruction essential to prepare them for a life career of usefulness to their fellow citizens, and of honor and profit to themselves; and that they shall not be disappointed in this reasonable expectation, depends upon the continuance of the wise and liberal policy which heretofore has steadily governed the University.

With, perhaps, the exception of Anatomy, the Regents have furnished the medical Professors with ample means for illustrating the complex subjects in their respective departments, and the recent appropriation of five hundred dollars for the foundation of a medical library, is a wise and salutary provision. The accomplished Professor of Anatomy has deposited in the University, an admirable cabinet of specimens collected and prepared with much labor and care, which should be permanently secured for the use of this department, as these, or similar specimens, are indispensable for correctly demonstrating one of the most important branches of science.

The Medical Faculty, by unwearied attention to their duties,

have earned for themselves and their respective departments, a reputation which has attracted to the Medical College during the present term, a much larger class than has ever before attended the lectures in this Institution—there being already over two hundred in actual attendance, with a fair prospect that the class will be further increased by the addition of students from abroad, who have delayed, under the impression that the term commenced on the 1st of November, the usual period for commencement in other medical colleges.

This large increase of the class has imposed upon the recently reduced corps of professors, more labor than perhaps has ever before been performed by the same number of Professors in any other medical Institution. But, with all the ability, diligence and ambition manifested by the present faculty, the range of modern scientific medicine is so great that the present Professors, with their time limited and force reduced, cannot be expected to communicate thoroughly, and in the most comprehensive manner, the scientific facts and practical details embraced in a broad and truly liberal course of medical study, which should, at least, comprehend the following subjects :

1. Anatomy—General, descriptive, topographical, surgical and pathological dissecting.
2. Chemistry—Inorganic, organic and practical, or analytical.
3. Pharmacy—Descriptive and practical.
4. Materia Medica and Botany.
5. Physiology—Vegetable, comparative and human.
6. Hygiene, or Sanitary Science, Public and Private—Relating to the subjects of food, exercise, bathing, climate, drainage, ventilation, light, heat, cold, clothing, vaccination, infection, quarantine regulations, mental and moral influences, habits, &c., as affecting health.
7. General and Special Pathology and Therapeutics, or the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
8. Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
9. Principles and Practice of Surgery.

10. Medical Jurisprudence.

11. Clinical Instruction.

No intelligent Physician would willingly dispense with an item of study embraced in the above schedule in a true course of Medical instruction, designed as preparatory to engaging in the active duties of the profession. Even with the aid of an additional professor, and proper means for clinical instruction, these branches cannot, in fact, be thoroughly taught under the existing arrangement of the terms. Hence it has been proposed to extend the terms to nine months each, and place the whole plan of Medical study on a scale similar, as regards time, to the plan adopted in the Literary department of the University. This plan, although admirable in conception, will require much deliberation before it can be properly acted upon; and unless the funds at the disposal of the Regents are sufficiently ample to warrant a considerably increased expenditure for this department, we do not at present see how the change can be made on a sufficiently liberal scale to warrant an innovation, so radical, in a course of study already in advance of most other Medical colleges in the country.

Until, however, the best possible plan can be adopted, there is a manifest propriety in sustaining the policy heretofore pursued—if nothing higher at present can be reached—by appointing an additional professor, in season for the next term, and thereby, at least, maintaining the character and popularity already acquired by the Medical department, without imposing undue, if not impossible labor, upon the present Faculty.

M. A. PATTERSON, *Visitor.*

Tecumseh, Oct. 31, 1860.

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

Adrain, Mich., Dec. 22, 1860.

Hon. J. M. Gregory, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

Dear Sir—The Trustees and Faculty of Adrian College are pleased to report progress, during the past year, in every department of this Institution. The work of erecting buildings was entered upon June 1st, 1859, and the two halls, mentioned in my last report, completed for the opening of the first and second terms of the College, the one Dec. 1st, 1859, and the other, March 8th, 1860. These afford ample accommodations for students and for some recitation and library rooms. On the 16th of June last, the corner stone of the Chapel was laid, and the work has so far progressed as to give assurance that it will be finished for use by the opening of the ensuing Spring term. The Chapel is one of the divisions of the central building, and in dimensions is 50 by 80 feet, two stories with basement under the whole. The first story is 12 feet in height, and contains one room for the "Star Literary Society," one for the Commercial and mathematical Department, one for classes in Chemistry and the Natural Sciences, with room attached for apparatus, and one for the English Department. The second story is the chapel room the entire size in length and width of the building, 23 feet high, and will be fitted to seat between 700 and 800 students. We have recently commenced the second term of the present College year with 150 students, 92 males and 58 females, of these, 30 are in the College classes, 7 Juniors, 11 Sophomore,

and 12 Freshmen ; the remaining 120 are in the Preparatory Department.

The Faculty of the College are :

Rev. A. Mahan, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. John McEldowny, A. M., Vice President, and Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.

James McEldowny, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

J. W. McKeever, A. B., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

Rev. C. Prindle, A. M., Professor of Natural Theology, Engligh Literature and Political Economy.

Miss Mary C. Dickenson, Principal of Ladies Department and Teacher of French and German.

Miss M. H. Pomeroy, Teacher of English Department.

Miss S. A. McKeever, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Dr. O. P. Chubb, Teacher of Vocal Music.

The Trustees are, Rev. A. Mahan, President; Rev. John McEldowney, Secretary; Hon. L. G. Berry, Treasurer; Fitch Reed, Esq., Cambridge ; Rev. W. H. Brewster, Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. E. L. Clark, John S. Watts, M. D., Hon. R. R. Beecher, Rev. S. P. Rice, Henry Hart, Esq., Wm. H. Scott, Esq., J. C. Pendleton, Esq.

The course of study of both the Classical and Scientific Departments, has been given in my former report to you, found in the School Report of 1859, pages 181–188.

The cost of the two halls first built, was $30,000 ; of the Chapel building when finished, will be between $10,000 and $12,000. The expense incurred in finishing, $1,800. The amount expended for buildings has been secured by subscription and donations. A few Scholarships have been sold, but no part of the proceeds therefrom is applied to the building fund.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN McELDOWNEY,

Secretary.

WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

ALBION, Mich., Nov. 26th, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

SIR—I have the honor of transmitting, herewith, a report of the "Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, at Albion," for the Academic year 1859–60.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. SINEX, *President.*

—

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

The Institution is eligibly and centrally located. Its buildings are ample, substantial and well arranged. It has a respectable Library, Apparatus, Laboratory and Cabinet. Its assets in buildings, grounds, fixtures, &c., may be safely estimated at $40,000. It has an Endowment in reliable mortgages and notes, of about $15,000. It has no liabilities excpt scholarship demands for Tuition in solid branches of instruction.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Notes, Principal and Interest,	$3,547 91
Interest on Notes and Mortgages,	396 56
Instrumental Music,	325 00
Painting and drawing,	144 28
Rent of Scholarships,	156 50
Incidental Fees,	476 90
Rent of Buildings and Rooms,	335 75
Catalogues and Diplomas,	45 00
Total,	$5,427 90

FACULTY.

Rev. Thomas H. Sinex, A. M. President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.

—— —— Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. Carmi C. Olds, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences,

John Richards, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Miss Julia F. Robinson, Principal of Female Department and Teacher of French and Fine Arts.

Miss Pamelia S. Vining, and Miss Charlotte S. Imus, Assistant Teachers.

Henry Meakin, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Resident Graduates,	2
Senior Class,	13
Middle Class,	15
Junior Class,	26
Preparatory Class,	32
	—88

SEMINARY.

Ladies,	108
Gentlemen,	145
	—253
Total for the year,	341

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1st. Mental and Moral Science. 2d. Natural Science. 3d. Mathematics. 4th. Modern Languages. 5th. Belles Lettres. 6th. English Literature. 7th. Fine Arts. 8th. Ancient Languages.

COURSE OF STUDY.

College Course.

Candidates for admission to the College Course, will be expected to understand the following branches, in which they will be examined before they are admitted to the course:

Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Analysis of Words, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Higher Arithmetic, History of the United States, Advanced Grammar.

Students, having entered upon the College course, will be expected to sustain a satisfactory examination at the end of the year, in the branches pursued during the year, before their admission to an advanced class.

Junior Class—First Term.

Analysis of Language — Green. Algebra — Dodd's High School. Practical Book-Keeping—Mayhew. Natural History —Smellie.

Second Term.

Universal History—Wilson, begun. Ancient Geography—Mitchell. Algebra—Dodd's, continued. Natural Philosophy—Wells.

Third Class.

Universal History—Wilson, completed. Algebra — Dodd's, completed. Anatomy and Physiology ———. Meteorology—Brockelsby.

Middle Class—First Term.

Composition and Rhetoric—Quackenbos, begun. Geometry —Davies' Legendre, begun. Chemistry — Johnston, begun. Astronomy—Mattison.

Second Term.

Composition and Rhetoric—Quackenbos, completed. Geometry — Davies' Legendre, completed. Chemistry — Johnston, completed. Mental Philosophy—Upham or Wayland.

Third Term.

Logic—True and Hedge. Botany—Wood. Trigonometry; plain and spherical—Davies'. Review of studies for the year.

Senior Class.—First Term.

Moral Science — Wayland. Political Economy—Wayland. Astronomy—McIntire. Poetry—Shakspeare.

Second Term.

Elements of Criticism—Kames. Evidences of Christianity —Paley. Natural Theology—Paley. Poetry—Milton.

Third Term.

Analogy of Religion—Butler. Geology—Hitchcock. Mineralogy—Dana. Review of studies for the year.

Note 1. A good knowledge of any Ancient or Modern Language, of Painting and Drawing, or of Instrumental Music, will be received as equivalent, each, to two of the above prescribed studies, their selection being made by the Faculty.

Note 2. The same text books are used in the College and Seminary course.

SEMINARY COURSE.

In the Seminary, students will be allowed to pursue any branch of study in which the classes are organized for the term, in case they are prepared, by previous study and discipline, to do so advantageously to themselves, and without embarrassment to the classes of which they propose to become members.

First Term of the Year.

Mental Arithmetic—Watson or Stoddard; Elocution—Putnam; Composition and Rhetoric—Quackenbos; Geometry—Davies' Legendre, begun; Astronomy—Mattison; Astronomy—McIntire; Political Economy—Wayland; Moral Science—Wayland; Governmental Instructor—Shurtleff.

Second Term of the Year.

Analysis of Words—Town; Ancient Geography—Mitchell; Universal History—Wilson; Geometry—Davies' Legendre, completed; Mental Philosophy—Upham; Elements of Criticism—Kames; Evidences of Christianity—Paley; Natural Theology—Paley.

Third Term of the Year.

Modern Geography—McNally; History of the United States—Wilson; Surveying and Navigation—Davies; Trigonometry, Plain and Spherical—Davies; Logic—True and Hedge; Botany—Wood's; Agricultural Chemistry—Liebig; Analogy of Religion—Butler; Geology—Hitchcock; Mineralogy—Dana.

Every Term in the Year.

English Grammar—Clark; Analysis of Language—Green; Written Arithmetic—Dodd; Algebra—Dodd's High School; Book-Keeping—Mayhew; Anatomy and Physiology— ———; Natural Philosophy—Wells; Chemistry—Johnson.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

First Year.

Latin.—McClintock's First Book; Second Book.

Greek.—McClintock's First Book; Second Book.

Second Year.

Latin.—Cæsar's Commentaries; Cicero's Select Orations; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; One Book of Virgil's Æneid; Exercises in Prosody.

Greek—Second Book Completed; Xenophon's Anabasis; Boise's Greek Prose Composition; Ancient Geography.

Third Year.

Latin, Livy—Cicero senectute et de Amicitia; Exercises in LatinComposition.

Greek—Anabasis, continued; Selections from Thucydides; Exercises in Greek Composition.

Fourth Year.

Latin.—Horace; Exercises in Prosody; Tacitus; Exercises in Latin Composition.

Greek.—Thucidides, continued; Exercises in Greek Composition; Selections from Homer's Iliad; Exercises in Prosody.

—

CALENDAR FOR 1860-61.

The Academic Year commences Thursday, August 30th, at 9 o'clock A. M., and is divided into three Terms—the first and second fourteen weeks each, and the third twelve weeks.

The first Term commences Thursday, August 29th, and closes Wednesday, December 5th.

The second Term commences Thursday, December 6th, and closes Wednesday, March 20th, and is succeeded by a vacation of one week. There are no Recitations or Lectures from Christmas till New Years.

The third Term commences Thursday, March 28th, and closes

Wednesday, June 19th, and is succeeded by a vacation of ten weeks.

Examinations.

There are two Examinations during the year, occurring at the close of the Second and Third Terms.

Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the Seminary is held in the Chapel of the Institution, Wednesday, March 20th.

Commencement.

The Annual Commencement of the College is held in the Chapel of the Institution, Wednesday, June 19th.

Expenses.

Tuition, Common English branches, per term,	$4 00
" Higher English branches, per term,	5 35
" Languages, per term,	6 67
Board, per week in the Institution,	2 00
Room rent, per term,	1 50
Washing, per dozen,	50
Fuel and Lights at cost	
*Incidentals, Fall Term,	1 00
" Winter Term,	1 00
" Spring Term,	50
Music, upon the Piano, Melodeon, or Guitar, per term,	10 00
Use of Instrument, per term,	2 00
Vocal, with use of Book, per term,	2 00
Painting, in Oil, per term,	9 00
" In Water Colors, per term,	4 00
" Grecian, per term,	3 00
" Oriental, per term,	2 00
Penciling and Crayon, per term,	2 50

*Incidentals are designed to meet the expenses of ringing the bell, sweeping the halls and recitation rooms, and furnishing fuel for the latter, and also to meet the expenses of necessary repairs of the college buildings.

ADMISSION.

All who propose becoming members of the Institution, should enter, if possible, *at the commencement of the Term*, as the classes are then formed. Students, who delay their entrance, although but a few days, not only sustain a loss themselves, from which they may not recover during the term, but they embarrass the classes of which they become members.

Students may enter the Institution for any length of time desirable, but Tuition fees are not received for less than half a a term ; nor will students be permitted to leave, after the middle of the term, except in case of sickness, or unless there exists the most urgent necessity.

Payment for Tuition is required strictly in advance ; but in case a student is obliged to leave on account of sickness, the money will be refunded.

The faculty are not at liberty to give instruction to any student who has not previously procured a ticket of admission of the Agent.

ABSENCE.

Absence *during term time* not only seriously interrupts the progress of absentees, but it is a great embarrassment to the classes of which they are members. Hence it is an evil to be *endured* only when *unavoidable.* To guard against it, the Trustees have provided that students shall not leave town in term time, without the consent of the President of the Institution, nor be absent from a recitation, without the consent of the teacher of the class. Hence, parents who desire to withdraw their children from school during term time, although but temporarily, will be expected to confer with the President or Female Principal, or to advise them of their wishes by note or otherwise.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of the Institution is parental in character, yet decided and firm. Fully pursuaded that a pure moral influence is essential to internal peace and prosperity, its officers

and teachers will employ every reasonable precaution to beget and preserve in all the departments of the school, a healthy state of moral feeling; and no student will be retained in the Institution who shall have become regardless of its rules, or who by indolent habits, or a vicious character, shall exert an influence unfavorable to good order.

Parents and Guardians are requested not to furnish their children or wards with pocket money, but to deposit money with some citizen or member of the Faculty to be expended only for things necessary for their convenience and comfort.

APPARATUS.

The Institution is furnished with suitable apparatus in the department of Astronomy, Philosophy, and Chemistry. It has also a respectable cabinet of Minerals, to which additions are being made from time to time.

LECTURES.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered each term on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The necessary expenses accruing for experiments must be borne by the class. Besides these, numerous Lectures on Science, History, Education, &c., &c., are gratuitously delivered for the benefit of the students.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Library contains about 1,000 volumes, to which students have access by paying twenty-five cents per term. The Reading Room is furnished with some of the first periodicals from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and also with the leading American and Foreign Reviews.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The *Clever Fellows*, *Electics*, *Young Ladies' Association*, and *Athenicedes Society*, are literary circles formed for improvement in the art of composition. Periodicals are published monthly by each of these Societies, under the names of the *American Peloponnesis*, the *Electic Review*, the *Young Ladies' Casket*, and the *Athenæum*.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The *Bible Class, Missionary Society*, and *Theological Association* are Societies for cultivating Biblical knowledge and promoting religious enterprises.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

Weekly exercises are required in composition and declamation on the part of gentlemen, and weekly exercises in composition in the female department.

TEACHERS DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen and ladies, who are preparing themselves for teaching, will receive, in the fall term, in addition to the ordinary instruction in the recitation room, special instruction in regard to the theory and practice of this profession, and in all subjects necessary for their thorough qualification as teachers.

STANDING OF STUDENTS.

A record of the attendance of the students upon their various school duties, of their general deportment, and of their progress in studies pursued, is carefully kept by all the teachers, a summary of the results of which is publicly read in the Chapel at the close of each term. Parents and guardians will also receive printed bills at the close of the term, when requested, exhibiting the standing of their children and wards in punctuality, deportment and scholarship.

REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS.

The following abstract of the *Rules* and *Regulations* exhibits the requirements and prohibitions which must be observed by every student. No person need apply for admission who cannot, or will not, comply with them.

REQUIREMENTS.

Registry of name and settlement of fees at the office *in advance.*

Strict observance of study hours.

Prompt and regular attendance at recitations.

Faithful preparation in composition and declamation.

Punctuality at morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Attendance at church twice on the Sabbath.

Strict observance of the rights of property.

Attendance at Examinations, Exhibitions and Commencement.

PROHIBITIONS.

Clamorous noise or other disturbance in or near the college buildings.

Visiting during study hours or on the Sabbath.

The use of intoxicating drinks, or tobacco in any form.

Profane or obscene language, or playing at games of chance.

Visiting groceries, or public places of entertainment.

Unpermitted association of gentlemen and ladies.

Gunpowder, firearms, or deadly weapons of any kind on the premises.

Marking, cutting, or abusing in any way the buildings or the furniture.

All immoral, indecorous and uncourteous conduct.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 6, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR—By order of the Board of Trustees, of Kalamazoo College, I herein submit the report of the Institution which the law of the State requires, it being the 27th annual report of the Board.

REAL ESTATE.

About 10 acres of land in the village of Kalamazoo, with the College buildings and other improvements,	$30,200 00
Libraries, Cabinet and Apparatus, &c.,	2,000 00
Musical Instruments, Furniture, &c.,	1,600 00
Permanent Fund,	22,290 00
Other funds, about	6,000 00
Total,	**$62,090 00**

Yearly income from all sources, about.....$4,000 00

For the courses of study, text books, price of tuition, &c., see Catalogue, sent herewith.

The last report of the Board of Visitors is subjoined.

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL HASKELL.

Secretary of the Board.

[The report of the Kal. Theo. Sem. would be much the same as that given in 1856.]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, MADE JUNE, 1860.

The undersigned would respectfully report that some, or all of their number, in connection with the Committee upon the part of the State, have visited the Institution, and attended its examinations as it is made their duty to do. The result of their observations is briefly as follows :

At the close of the first term of the present year, the examinations in the various departments were such as to satisfy your Committee that the various classes had made a progress in study, indicating both faithful and intelligent labor on the part of their instructors, and industrious application by the pupils. Especially of the graduating class it is proper to say that in those branches of study in which they were then examined, they exhibited that accuracy and thoroughness of scholarship, which, without doubt, you will require of those upon whom you confer the honors of the Institution.

The examinations just closed have been followed by the Committee as carefully and closely as was consistent with the circumstances of the case, and it is highly gratifying to us to be able to communicate our entire satisfaction with the progress evinced. It can hardly be necessary to say that not the slightest attempt was apparent on the part of instructors to conceal the defects of those under their charge; and that every opportunity was afforded to your Committee to become acquainted

with the progress and standing of the classes and individual pupils, making all due allowance for age, capacity and temperament, the students have acquitted themselves, with few exceptions, to our satisfaction.

It does not appear to your committee necessary to particularize, when all has been done in each department that seems possible under the circumstances. Yet of the Graduating and Senior Preparatory classes it may be required of us to speak particularly. An allusion has already been made to the Graduating class in connection with the semi-annual examination; and during the present examination they have borne the inquisition creditably to themselves and their instructors. Their exercises, both written and oral, prepared and extemporaneous, show such thorough acquaintance with the subjects studied, and such general scholarship as, in the opinion of your committee, to warrant the belief that the class of 1860 will be an honor to the Institution, equally with any former class, if not, indeed, in a superior degree.

Your committee are glad to be able to report, also, that the Senior class of the Preparatory department gives evidence, not only of such a state of advancement in their studies as will undoubtedly entitle the members thereof to enter the College Course, but of such a degree of industrious application also, as induces us to hope much from them in their future career in the Institution.

Of the moral condition of the Institution, you will undoubtedly hear much from other sources. But we take pleasure in saying, that, so far as our knowledge extends, the deportment of the pupils throughout the Institution, indicates, on the part of those in authority, the maintenance of a wholesome degree of discipline, and of those under authority, a commendable degree of obedience and self-respect.

The buildings of the Institution appear to be so constructed as to secure sufficient ventilation in those rooms where a large number of pupils are likely to be congregated, and the appear-

ance of the pupils indicates a degree of health among them for which all parents and friends will be deeply grateful.

The physical condition of the schools of our country, in our haste to develope the mental faculties, has been quite too much overlooked. The already great and rapidly increasing number of our professional men who are failing in physical strength, the great number who become seriously or hopelessly sick, or who die in advanced stages of study, or soon after entering on the duties of life and cares of a busy world,—should warn us that there has been in our American system of education a GREAT DEFECT, which if we are wise, we will make every effort to remedy. Your committee cannot refrain from an expression of their gratification that this all important subject has begun to attract to itself some small share of the attention which its vital importance merits.

We would take the liberty of suggesting to your body, inasmuch as nothing has been done hitherto in this direction, that public sentiment, and the best interests of the College and those under its care, appear to us to demand that some measures shall be soon adopted to encourage and provide the means for the regular physical training of those youths intrusted to your discipline. What measures it may be adviseable under the circumstances for your Board to take it is not for us to determine; but we should feel derelict in duty should we withhold our serious convictions on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CLARK,

Chairman.

MICHIGAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Public Instruction:*

SIR—The Michigan Female College is pleasantly located at Lansing, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Institution was incorporated May 14th, 1858, with full Collegiate powers, and it will be the constant aim of the Fac-

ulty and Trustees to render it worthy of public confidence and patronage.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. W. Longyear, President; Prof. J. C. Holmes, Secretary; Mrs. H. S. Tracy; Miss Delia Rogers; Miss A. C. Rogers, Treasurer.

TEACHERS.

Miss A. C. Rogers, and Miss Delia Rogers, Principals; Miss J. Babcock, Vice Principal; Miss E. C. Seager; Miss V. Bryant; Miss L. Bascom; Schuyler F. Seager.

Number of students during the year ending Deccember 31st, 1860, ... 120

Seinors,.. 12; Juniors, 13.

Amount of income,.....	$4,050 00
The property of the College consists of twenty acres of land, upón the center of which the buildings are situated, and valued at.....	10,000 00
The land is under cultivation, preparatory to being laid out into orchard, Kitchen garden, and Botanical and Ornamental grounds.	
Buildings,.....	10,500 00
Furniture, Philosophical apparatus and Musical Instruments,.....	4,900 00
Subscriptions yet unpaid,.....	6,000 00
Total,.....	$31,400 00

The subscriptions remaining unpaid are to be collected and applied to the erection of additional College buildings.

An effort will be made the coming year to complete the original design, and thus secure to young ladies a College, pleasantly located, where they may attain a thorough Scientific and Classical education.

J. W. LONGYEAR

Prest of the Board of Trustees.

J. C. Holmes, *Secretary.*

OLIVET COLLEGE.

To the Sup't of Public Instruction:

Dear Sir—I herewith transmit to you the Annual Report of Olivet College. The estimated value of the property of the College is $45,000. The Ladies' hall has, within the year, been completed. Our Library, which consisted of more than one thousand volumes, has recently received valuable additions.

The subjoined report will represent the condition of the College more in detail.

W. U. BENEDICT,
Secretary.

Olivet, Nov., 1860.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. M. W. Fairfield, President. Rev. L. Smith Hobart, Hudson; Rev. Charles Temple, Vermontville; Rev. Wolcott B. Williams, Charlotte; Hon. Willard Davis, Vermontville; Rev. John S. Kidder, Windsor; Rev. Oramel Hosford, Olivet; William H. Coleman, Battle Creek; Julius Keyes, William Hosford, Samuel F. Drury, Albertus L. Green, Olivet; Charles M. Bordwell, Eckford; Fitz L. Reed, Olivet; William B. Palmer, Augusta; Philo Parsons, Detroit.

FACULTY.

Rev. M. W. Fairfield, A. M., President.

Rev. Oramel Hosford, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. John M. Barrows, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Botany.

Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages.

—— ——, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Asa K. Warren, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Vocal Music.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Board of Managers.

Miss M. J. Andrews, Mrs. E. F. Fairfield, Mrs. A. H. Hosford, Mrs. A. M. Drury, Mrs. E. M. E. Green, Mrs. A. A. Benedict.

Honorary Members of the Ladies' Board.

Mrs. L. S. Hobart, Mrs. Sarah C. Dimond, Mrs. L. S. Thompson.

Miss Mary J. Andrews, Principal.

SUMMARY.

College Department—Gentlemen,		10
Ladies,		1
		—11
Preparatory Department, (Clas'l Course,)—Gentlemen,		29
Ladies,		2
		—31
Preparatory Department, (English Course,)		33
Ladies' Course,		19
Ladies' Preparatory,		40
Whole number of Gentlemen,	72	
Whole number of Ladies,	61	
		133

COURSE OF STUDY—COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Freshman Year—First Term.

Livy, (Lincoln;) Latin Prose composition, Arnold; History of Rome, Liddell; Homer, Iliad, Felton; Algebra, Robinson.

Second Term.

Livy, continued; Latin Prose Composition, continued; Liddell's Rome, continued, Memorabilia of Socrates, Robbins; Greek Prose Composition, Arnold; Geometry, Robinson.

Third Term.

Horace, Odes, Lincoln; Selections from the Greek Historians, Felton; History of Greece, Smith; Greek Prose Composition, continued; Greek Grammar, Crosby; Geometry, completed.

Sophomore Year—First Term.

Horace, Epistles, Satires and Ars Poetica ; Felton's Selections, continued; Smith's Greece, continued; Greek Prose Composition, continued ; Evidences of Christianity, Hopkins; Algebra, completed.

Second Term.

Tacitus—Germania and Agricola, Tyler; Liddell's Rome, continued; Æschylus—Prometheus, Woolsey; Smith's Greece, continued; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Robinson.

Third Term..

Tacitus—Histories, Tyler; Liddell's Rome, continued; Sophocles—Antigone, Woolsey ; Smith's Greece, continued ; Conic Sections, or Analytical Geometry, Robinson; Botany, Wood.

Junior Year—First Term.

Cicero—De Officis, Thatcher; Demosthenes—DeCorona, Champlin; Natural Philosophy—Mechanics and Hydrostatics, Olmstead; Anatomy and Physiology, Hitchcock.

Second Term.

Natural Philosophy—Pneumatics, Optics, etc.; Chemistry, with Lectures, Silliman; Logic, Whately.

Third Term.

Plato—Gorgias, Woolsey ; Astronomy, Olmstead ; Rhetoric, Whately.

Senior Year—First Term.

Elements of Criticism, Kames ; Mental Philosophy, Haven ; Geology, with Lectures, Hitchcock.

Second Term.

Mental Philosophy, completed ; Butler's Analogy ; Political Ethics, Lieber.

Third Term.

Moral Philosophy, Lectures ; Constitution of the United States; American Institutions, DeTocqueville.

Lessons in the English Bible, Compositions, Declamations and Extemporaneous Discussions, weekly, and Original Declamations, monthly, throughout the course.

ENGLISH COURSE.

The course of instruction here is designed to be equivalent to that in the best Academies and Union Schools; embracing Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Algebra, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Astronomy and Book-Keeping.

All students in this Department are required to attend weekly exercises in the Bible, Composition, Declamation, and Discussion.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

First Year—First Term.

Algebra, Robinson; United States History, Willson; English Grammar, Greene; Anatomy and Physiology, Hitchcock.

Second Term.

Geometry, Robinson; Physical Geography, Warren; Drawing.

Third Term.

Geometry completed; Botany, Wood; Rhetoric, Whately.

Second Year—First Term.

Algebra completed; Botany completed; Evidences of Christianity, Hopkins; Geology, with Lectures, Hitchcock.

Second Term.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Robinson; French, Fasquelle's Course; Logic, Whately; Chemistry, with Lectures, Silliman.

Third Term.

Conic Sections, or Analytical Geometry, Robinson; Surveying, Robinson; Drawing; Guizot's History of Civilization.

Third Year—First Term.

Natural Philosophy, Olmstead; Mental Philosophy, Haven; Kames' Elements of Criticism.

Second Term.

Natural Philosophy completed ; Mental Philosophy completed; Butler's Analogy.

Third Term.

Moral Philosophy, Lectures ; Constitution of the United States; American Institutions, De Tocqueville.

Lessons in the Bible, Compositions, Declamations, and Extemporaneous Discussions, weekly, through the course.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—CLASSICAL COURSE.

Junior Year—First Term.

Latin Lessons, Weld ; Mental Arithmetic, Robinson ; Modern Geography, McNally. Elocution and Orthography, through the course.

Second Term.

Latin Lessons continued; Latin Grommar, continued through the course, Andrews and Stoddard ; Practical Arithmetic, Robinson ; English Grammar, Greene.

Third Term.

Latin Lessons continued ; Cæsar's Commentaries, Andrews ; Latin Prose Composition, continued through the course, Arnold; Arithmetic, continued; English Grammar, continued.

Middle Year—First Term.

Ancient Geography and History, continued through the course, Putz and Arnold; Cæsar, continued ; Greek Grammar, continued through the course, Crosby; Greek Lessons, Crosby; United States History, Willson.

Second Term.

Cicero's Orations, Johnson; Written Translations and Analyses of the Orations; Greek Lessons, continued.

Third Term.

Cicero, continued ; Translations and Analyses, continued ; Anabasis, Boise; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, continued through the course.

Senior Year—First Term.

Virgil, Bowen; Latin Prosody; Anabasis, continued; Arithmetic, reviewed.

Second Term.

Virgil, continued; Classical Mythology and Antiquities; Anabasis, continued; Homer's Iliad, Felton; Greek Prosody, Crosby; Algebra to Quadratic Equations, Robinson.

Third Term.

Virgil, continued; Iliad, continued; Mythology and Antiquities; General review of studies for the year, and Examinations.

The course of study and instruction defined above, is designed *thoroughly* to prepare students for admission to the College Department of this Institution, or to any other College in the country. It is believed not to be at all too extended, or comprehensive, in order to secure to the student that discipline and familiarity with the Classics, which are essential to a successful prosecution of the usual curriculum of our Colleges.

Superior previous discipline of mind, or proficiency in the English branches, will, however, allow the completion of this course of study in a *somewhat shorter period than three years.*

Classes in the Languages will be formed each term.

All candidates for admission to the Freshman class will be required to pass an examination in all the studies of the course above, or an equivalent.

LADIES' COURSE.

First Year—First Term.

Cæsar's Commentaries, Andrews or Brooks; Cicero's Orations, Johnson; Elementary Algebra, Robinson; Geography of the Heavens, Burritt.

Second Term.

Cicero's Orations, continued; Higher Algebra, Robinson; Geometry, Robinson.

Third Term.

Cicero's Orations, continued; Geometry, completed; Drawing.

Second Year—First Term.

Higher Algebra, completed ; Evidences of Christianity, Hopkins ; Physical Geography, Warren.

Second Term.

Trigonometry, Robinson ; French, Fasquelle's Course ; Anatomy and Physiology, Hitchcock.

Third Term.

Conic Sections, or Analytical Geometry, Robinson ; French—Classical Reader, De Fivas ; Botany, Wood.

Third Year—First Term.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, etc., Olmstead ; French—Classical Reader, continued ; Botany continued.

Second Term.

Natural Philosophy—Pneumatics, Optics, etc.; Logic, Whately ; Chemistry, with Lectures, Silliman.

Third Term.

Astronomy, Olmstead ; Rhetoric, Whately ; Guizot's History of Civilization.

Fourth Year—First Term.

Elements of Criticism, Kames ; Mental Philosophy, Haven ; Geology, with Lectures, Hitchcock.

Second Term.

Mental Philosophy completed ; Butler's Analogy ; Political Ethics, Lieber.

Third Term.

Moral Philosophy—Lectures ; Constitution of the United States ; American Institutions, De Tocqueville.

Lessons in the Bible and Exercises in English Composition, weekly, during the course.

Preparatory to the previous course of study, Ladies will pursue the following branches :

Mental and Written Arithmetic ; English Grammar ; Elocu-

tion; Penmanship; Willson's United States History; Ancient History; Modern Geography; Ancient Geography; Latin Grammar; Weld's Latin Lessons; and one term in Cæsar's Commentaries.

LOCATION.

Olivet College is established in the retired and pleasant village of Olivet, Eaton County, Michigan, on the direct route from Marshall, upon the Michigan Central Railroad, to Lansing, the Capital of the State—thirteen miles from the former place, and twenty-eight miles from the latter.

It is easily accessible by stage coach from Marshall,—students by morning trains from Chicago and Detroit, reaching Olivet the same evening.

The village is unusually free from places of dissipation and allurements to idleness and vice. No intoxicating liquors are sold in town. It is the especial aim of the officers of the College, and of the people of Olivet, to bring a strong and genial moral and religious influence to bear upon the students.

ADMISSION, &C.

Candidates for admission to any Department of the Institution, must present satisfactory testimonials of good character, and, if from other Institutions, certificates of honorable dismission.

Students not taking a regular course in study, may—subject to the approval of the Faculty—pursue such studies as they shall elect.

All are expected to attend prayers daily in the Chapel, and also public worship twice upon the Sabbath.

Energetic and faithful students can usualy obtain employment at manual labor from citizens of the place, by which they are able, in part, to defray their expenses. Some entirely pay their board-bills in this manner.

Text books of all kinds can be obtained in the village at reasonable prices.

MUSIC.

Systematic and thorough instruction in Vocal Music is given to all who desire it, without extra charge.

Instructions upon the Piano, by competent teachers, is also furnished upon the following terms:

Tuition per quarter,.....$8 00
Use of Instrument,..... 2 00

Young ladies connected with the Institution are required to make their arrangements for instruction in music with the Principal of the Female Department.

In the Ladies' Hall, board, room furnished as above, and fuel, are provided for $1,50 a week.

Payment of Term-bill is required in advance.

EXAMINATION.

All the classes of the Institution are examined in the presence and under the direction of a Committee of Gentlemen of education, chosen annually by the Trustees. These examinations are always public.

The following Gentlemen have been requested to act as the Committee of Examination for the Academical year 1860–61: Rev. Philo R. Hurd, Romeo; Rev. James Ballard, Lamont; Rev. E. S. Davies, Battle Creek.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academical year embraces three terms:—The first beginning on the fourth Thursday of September and ending on the Saturday next preceding Christmas; the second commencing immediately after the holidays, and closing on the fourth Wednesday of March; and the third beginning immediately after the close of the second term and ending with the Commencement on the fourth Thursday of June.

There is a recess of all the classes during the holidays, between the first and second terms, and a vacation of thirteen weeks, commencing on Friday following the fourth Thursday of June.

For the present year, however, owing to a change in the time of the Commencement, the second, or Winter term, will begin the *fourth Thursday of November*, and, with the recess during the holidays, continue till the fourth Wednesday in March. Classes will be formed both at the opening of this term, and also immediately after the recess in January.

CALENDAR—1860.

Aug. 21. Fall Term of thirteen weeks begins—Tuesday morning.
Nov. 20. Fall Term ends—Tuesday night. Vacation of one week.
Nov. 29. Winter term of fifteen and one-half weeks begins—Thursday morning.
Dec. 22. Recess for the Holidays—Saturday night.

1861.

January 2. Recitations resumed—Wednesday morning.
March 27. Winter term ends—Wednesday night.
" 28. Spring Term of thirteen weeks begins—Thursday morning.
June 24–26. Examination—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
" 27. Commencement—Fourth Thursday in June.

VACATION OF THIRTEEN WEEKS.

Sept. 26. Fall Term begins—Thursday morning.
Dec. 21. Fall Term ends—Saturday night.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF OLIVET COLLEGE.

To the Hon. J. M. Gregory, *Sup't of Public Instruction:*

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee to visit Olivet College, would respectfully report, that we have complied with the request made of us, having been present at the annual examination in August.

The College is located about twelve or fourteen miles north of the City of Marshall. It is in a beautiful, retired spot, where the students are free from the allurements to which they would be exposed in a large village. So far as the committee were able to judge, the location would seem to be healthful.

Almost the entire village seems to be devoted to the prosperity of the Institution. Although there are few men of wealth among the inhabitants, they have contributed largely, during the past year, toward the erection of a new building. They seem to feel that the College is theirs, and that they are responsible for its prosperity and usefulness, no less than are the Professors.

A substantial and handsome brick building has just been completed, which is designed for the accommodation of the young ladies. It is fitted up as a boarding-hall, comprising accommodations for a family, cooking and dining apartments, and comfortable dormitories for fifty or sixty young ladies. Immediately connected with this building is a gymnasium, which is almost completed. This provision for the physical development of the young ladies, the committee feel is worthy of a word of special commendation. It ought to be a feature of all our educational institutions. When the physical is as carefully provided for as is the intellect, our sons and daughters will not enter upon the active duties of life only to break down under the pressure, as do many of them now.

Perhaps we should have mentioned before, that the Olivet College offers the same advantages to females that it does to males. The course and the teachers are the same for both. As provisions were first made for males, they are very naturally not so complete now as those for females.

A wood building affords the males comfortable accommodations, at present, which will ultimately give place to a more substantial and commodious structure of brick.

The Institution has only, very lately, commenced working under a regular College charter. The committee, therefore, could not reasonably expect great *advancement*, they could only look for *thoroughness* in teaching, and study.

A part of the committee at least, was able to make a thorough examination of the classes. We are happy to be able to report that we were very much gratified. There was no evidence whatever, of favoritism on the part of the teachers. Each stu-

dent was left to stand or fall, according to merit, or the want of it.

Of course there were various degrees of success manifested among the pupils. This must always be the case, as long as there are various degrees of natural endowments. The average of scholarship was certainly good. The students seemed to to have studied, not to make recitations, but to master the subject. There was a ready promptness that indicated familiarity not only with a part, but with the whole subject, so far as it had been studied. We were pleased to notice a good degree of enthusiasm among the pupils, without which, thorough scholars are never made.

The good recitations were confined to no particular departments. Some classes surpassed others. We would not undertake to say that there could not be improvement in all, yet all did well, and some did excellently well.

The conclusion to which we came, was that the teachers were thorough, and the students generally faithful.

We must say, for the managers of the Institution, that a vast deal of work is done for the amount of funds employed. Perhaps nowhere, is there more accomplished with the same money. A Professorship in Olivet College is no sinecure. The men who cast in their lot there, are manifestly expected to work. If the "laborer is worthy of his hire," we think the Professors earn all they get.

We cannot close this report without refering to the moral and religious tone of the College. Whilst there was no evidence of partizan, or sectarian spirit, there seemed to be a religious atmosphere prevading every thing. Each recitation was preceeded by the singing of a verse or two, of some familiar hymn, by the class. Scientific and classical attainments were made to appear important, but not more so than Christianity. One could hardly fail to notice the acknowledgment, tacitly made, that all this study and labor, was to make preparation for usefulness, in higher and holier things. Without any parade or affectation, whatever, Christanity was grace-

fully and naturally enthroned as sumpreme, just as it should be, always. Under such circumstances we should expect the government of the Institution to be mild and firm, and characterised by much love. Little discipline is likely to be necessary, where there is so much of the spirit of genuine Christianity.

Upon the whole, our report would be unjust, it it were an unfavorable one. We cannot doubt that Olivet will give a good account of herself, as long as she is controlled as at present.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L D. COCHRANE,
WILLIAM A. McCORKLE,
Visiting Com. Olivet College.

Sept. 19th, 1860.

MICHIGAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

LEONI, Nov. 19, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR—I herewith transmit the annual report of our Institution. This Institution has been in operation one year. The number of students in attendance during the year, have exceeded one hundred. There is but a small deficit from the regular income, meeting current expenses. And in order to increase the facilities for education, and to have a permanent basis for the support of the Institution, the Trustees have made arrangements to secure an endowment fund.

Three buildings are now in use. One, a Chapel, recitation rooms, a reading room, and a music room; one is used as a gentlemen's hall, and one as a ladies hall. Eight acres of land constitute the Institute grounds.

Board of Trustees,—Rev. Hiram Rathbun, Rev. W. S. Titus, Rev. Aaron Bowser, Rev. G. C. Fox, Rev. Stephen Lee, Rev. E. Hall, Wm. Garner, Esq.

Principal.—Mr. S. B. Allen.

Principal of Female Department.—Mrs. Emma Lane.

The Academic year commences August 30th, and is divided into three terms of thirteen weeks each.

The Fall Term commences August 30th, and closes November 29th. and is succeeded by a vacation of one week.

The Winter Term, commences December 6th, and closes March 7th, and is succeeded by a vacation of two weeks.

The Spring and Summer term, commences March 21st, and closes June 20th, and is succeeded by a vacation of ten weeks.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

Tuition, Common English Branches,	$3 50
" Higher English Branches and Languages,	5 00
Room rent in the Institution,	1 50
Incidentals—ringing the bell, sweeping halls and recitation rooms and furnish fuel for the latter,	75

The rooms occupied by students in the Institution are furnished with stoves, bedsteads, chairs and tables.

There are three examinations during the year, occurring at the close of each term.

The annual exhibition is held in the Chapel at the close of the third term.

The course of study is liberal and extensive, and no pains will be spared to make the Institute a thorough instrumentality in the cause of education.

AARON BOWSER,
Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

COLON SEMINARY.

This School fails to report anything but its officers and a list of students. We give the list of officers :

Board of Trustees—Wm. F. Bowman, Chas. L. Miller, Henry K. Farrand, A. J. Kinne, J. H. Culver, E. Parsons, William R. Eck.

President—H. K. Farrand ; *Secretary*—A. J. Kinne ; *Principal*—O. Moffatt ; *Assistants*—Amelia Moffatt, Kate Preston.

DETROIT FEMALE SEMINARY.

To the Sup't. of Public Instrution for the State of Michigan:

At the request of Frederick Buhl, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees of the "Detroit Female Seminary," the undersigned, the Principal of said Seminary, Respectfully Reports—

1st. That the Seminary owns two lots of land on the corner of Fort and Wayne streets, in the city of Detroit, estimated to be worth, with the buildings thereon, seventeen thousand dollars; and said Seminary has no funds or endowments of any kind, save subscription of Stock, applicable to the payment for said real estate.

2d. That the yearly income from tuition, is in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars.

3d. That the number of instructors is six, and the present number of students is eighty.

4th. The studies pursued, the Books used, the course of Instruction and terms of tuition, will appear from the accompanying extract from our annual Catalogue.

J. V. BEANE,
Principal.

CIRCULAR.

This Institution was opened in September, 1859, under the charge of Rev. J. V. Beane, late of the Salisbury Mansion School, at Worcester, Mass., as Principal, and several fully competent assistants, in a rented building, possessing insufficient accommodations; but the results, thus far, have not only satisfied the Trustees of the need of the undertaking, but of the ability of the instructors, and give promise of full success.

The Trustees are now happy to announce that they have purchased for the Seminary the large brick dwelling house and vacant lot adjoining, on the north-east corner of Fort and Wayne streets, known as the residence of Captain Phillips, which citizens of Detroit will recognise as a most pleasant and

desirable location. This building will be at once fitted up for the use of the school, and enlarged as its wants will require. The Fall Term will open at the new location on the 10th day of September.

APPARATUS.

The Seminary has been furnished with a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, Outline Maps, Charts, Globes, etc., which are freely used in class exercises and lectures.

DEPARTMENTS.

The Seminary embraces three departments—the Primary, Academic and Collegiate departments,—and these again embrace several divisions or classes, which are numbered according to the degree of advancement, the higher numbers designating the more advanced division.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Primary Department.

Intellectual Arithmetic, Introductory Geography, Primary History of the United States, Reading, Spelling and Defining, Penmanship, Linear Drawing, Childs Book of Nature, First Lessons in French, (optional).

Academic Department—First Division.

Intellectual Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Intermediate Geography, History of the United States, First Lessons in Botany, Reading, Spelling and Defining, Penmanship, (French and Latin,—optional.)

SECOND DIVISION.

Higher Arithmetic, Geography with Outline Maps and use of Globes, Physiology, English History, Botany, Reading, Spelling and Defining, English Grammar, Penmanship, French or Latin, (optional.)

THIRD DIVISION.

Algebra, Arithmetic Reviewed, French History, Physical Geography, Natural History, English Analysis, Rhetoric, French or Latin, Elocution, Penmanship.

Collegiate Department,

FIRST DIVISION.

Geometry, Natural Philosophy, General History with Ancient Geography, Geology, Elements of Criticism, Critical Readings of English Classics, Chemistry, French or Latin.

Second Division.

Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, French or Latin.

Stated Exercises in Reading, Spelling, Defining, Compositions, Rehearsals, and Vocal Music, through the entire course.

Classical Course.

Weld's Latin Exercises, Andrews' & Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader, Cæsar's Commentaries, Cornelius Nepos, Cicero's Select Orations, Sallust, Virgil, Arnold's Prose Compositions, Grecian and Roman Antiquities.

French Course.

First Lessons in French, Fasquelle's Grammar, (oral exercises,) Dramatic Reader, Noel and Chapsel's Grammar, Corinne, Racine Maliere's Select Plays, Lamartine, Written Exercises and Translations. Conversations and Recitations conducted in French.

German Course.

Woodbury's Method, Adler's Reader, Schiller's Select Plays, Goethe's Select Works. Compositions and Conversations in German.

Music.

Instruction is given in Music on the Piano, Guitar or Organ; and also in Vocal Music, in classes or privately.

Painting and Drawing.

These accomplishments, in all their varieties, are taught by accomplished teachers.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academic Year, commencing early in September, is divided into four equal terms of ten weeks, called respectively—the Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer Terms. There is a short vacation during the season of Christmas and New Year's Holidays; another of one week after the Spring Term; and another of ten weeks after the Summer Term.

CALENDAR FOR 1860—1861.

Fall Term opens on Monday, Sept. 10th.
Winter Term opens on Monday, Nov. 19th.
Spring Term opens on Monday, Feb. 4th.
Summer Term opens on Monday, April 21st.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Primary Department must be able to read, with tolerable fluency, the English language.

For admission to the higher departments the candidate must sustain a good moral character. Each pupil, on entering the Institution, is examined in regard to the attainments she may have already made, and her place in the course of study is assigned her, in accordance with such examination. Pupils are not received for a shorter period than one term. No deduction from tuition for absence at the opening, or in course of the term, except in cases of protracted sickness, involving a loss of time equal to half a term; provided, however, that applicants as permanent pupils may be admitted at any time to classes already formed, and be charged only from time of entrance.

If possible, pupils should be present at the opening of the term, when the classes are formed and studies arranged.

BOARDING.

It is intended, as soon as this object can be reached, to provide ample accommodations for board in connection with the Seminary. At present, pupils from abroad can be provided for in good private families, and at reasonable rates.

INSTRUCTION.

The instruction given in all the departments is of the most thorough kind. Nothing is passed over superficially. The pupil is expected to master thoroughly her studies as she advances. To awaken thought, to arouse and stimulate to vigorous action all the faculties of the mind, by a strict and philosophical analysis of every subject of study, is the constant aim of the teachers. In this way the pupil is made to *know and to use her own powers*, and to become self-reliant and strong to grapple with the sterner duties and trials of life.

DISCIPLINE.

The government is mild and parental, but tempered with decision and firmness. All its regulations are reasonable, such only as its highest interests require, and to these all its members are expected to yield a cheerful obedience. For securing punctuality, diligence and obedience, constant appeals are made to the conscience and heart of the pupil, by presenting the higher motives of filial and moral obligations drawn from the word of God.

HEALTH, MORALS AND MANNERS.

Special attention is given to thorough ventilation and proper temperature of the school rooms, to the requisite amount of daily exercise in open air, to a careful observation of all the laws of health and muscular development, and to the cultivation, among the pupils, of that refinement of feeling and that style of manners which characterize the truly accomplished lady.

Moral and religious instruction is given by short and familiar lectures and practical remarks in connection with the reading of the Scriptures and devotional exercises of the school. While it is no part of our plan to teach doctrinal theology, or the tenets of any particular sect, we deem it our duty on suitable occasions, to inculcate the great principles of practical religion.

RECORDS.

A daily record is made of the attendance, scholarship and deportment of every pupil, from which reports are made and sent to the parents periodically, to be by them examined, countersigned and returned. Parents and guardians are earnestly desired to make account of them. They cost the teachers much labor, and their silent influence is great. Parents and teachers have a common interest, and should ever be distinct echoes of each other. Their co-operation is powerful—their dissent ruinous.

EXAMINATIONS.

There will be frequent examinations of the pupils by the committee appointed by the Trustees, and at the close of the Winter and Summer Terms, before the Board of Trustees, at which the parents and friends of the pupils are invited to be present. Pupils are all expected to be present at these examinations.

COURSE OF STUDY—DIPLOMAS.

The course of study prescribed by the Trustees, though somewhat extended, embraces no more than the present advanced state of female education in our country demands ; and it is earnestly to be hoped that those who enter the Seminary will have the ambition and perseverance to complete the full course. Young ladies who shall have sustained satisfactory examinations in all the prescribed studies of the English course, or their equivalent, will be entitled to a diploma bearing the seal of the Institution, and subscribed by its officers and teachers.

EXPENSES PER TERM—TEN WEEKS.

For Tuition Primary Department, English Branches,....$ 6 00
" Academic Department,.....$10 00 to 12 00
" Collegiate Department,..... 15 00

EXTRAS—OPTIONAL.

For Instruction in Latin or French :

Primary Department,..... $3 00
Academic Department..... 5 00
Collegiate Department,..... 6 00

For Instruction in German or Italian,		$.6 00
" " Piano Music, with Singing,	$ 8 00 to	12 00
" " Organ Music,	10 00 to	15 00
" " Vocal Music, Private Lessons,		10 00
" " Drawing,—Linear, Perspective, or Crayon,		6 00
" " Painting—Oil Colors, Water Colors, or Pastel,		10 00

Vocal Music, in classes, and Penmanship, receive special attention, free of charge.

Tuition bill payable to principal on Wednesday of the second week in each Term. The necessities of a new institution, and the moderate rate of tuition, as compared with the expenses of the school, make such an arrangement necessary; and it is hoped the patrons of the Seminary will promptly comply with it.

GERMAN ENGLISH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AT DETROIT.

To the Hon. J. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Dear Sir:—I have the honor of presenting the following report of the condition of the German English School, in Detroit, during the year ending August 15, 1860.

According to the laws of the German English School Association, vacation time shall begin at the end of July; but this year we kept school up to the 15th of August, in order to be able to commence school again in our new school-house, which was building at that time.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First Class,	8	3	11
Second Class,	24	10	34
Third Class,	48	38	86
			131

TEACHERS.

F. Vireoke, C. Goatz, ——Borgmann.

Gal. Melahers, Drawing Master.

Miss Larohner, Teacher of the Industrial School.

A list of the Text Books we use, I gave you in my last report.

To the studies that are pursued in our institution, we have added Natural Philosophy for the First Class.

Our new school-house has three stories. On the first floor there are two large rooms and one small one. On the second floor, there are four rooms ; and on the third floor, a large hall. At present only three of these rooms are used as school-rooms.

To our apparatus only a few additions were made last year.

Miss Larohner, the Teacher of the Industrial School, does not receive any salary for devoting a part of her time to our School, therefore she deserves our special thanks

Annexed you will find a report of our Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Fl. VIREOKE,

Principal of the German English School.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The German English School Association is possessed of the following property :

REAL ESTATE.

Lot No. 58, north side of Lafayette Street, Mullet farm, so called, City of Detroit, Michigan, with the buildings thereon, estimated at,	$5,500 00
Apparatus and Fixtures, estimated at	350 00
Funds on hand including outstanding money for tuition,	100 00
Total,	$5,950 00

The annual regular resources of the Association from all sources, amount to to about $1,700 00.

In the last year, however, including the subscription for the new building, and the proceeds of a fair held for that purpose, $2,800 00.

EUGENE FECHT,

Treasurer Ger. Eng. School Association.

Detroit, October 27th, 1860.

DICKINSON INSTITUTE.

Report of the Visitors of Dickinson Institute, Romeo, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This school, after a suspension of one term, was opened September 6, 1859, under Rev. D. J. Poor, as Princial, assisted by a corps of teachers from New England. It is divided into two departments—the Preparatory, and the Higher. The Preparatory Department has been under the charge of a lady of thorough mental culture, and large experience in teaching, and has been highly successful and satisfactory. The object has been to lay broad and deep, the foundations of a good education—to drill the pupils thoroughly in the rudiments of learning; and this high object, we are happy to say, has in our estimation, in a very flattering degree, been attained. The method of instruction has been various, and in accordance with the most improved forms which recent improvements in the art have developed. "Object lessons" have been practiced from the first, mingled in with other exercises. Tablet and other drawing has also been practiced by all the pupils, from the oldest to the youngest; and in this, very great proficiency has been made. This department the visitors would commend as a model in primary instruction—a model as worthy of imitation, as it is of praise.

The Higher Department has been under the immediate care and instruction of the Principal, assisted by a most competent and efficient lady teacher. The classes in mathematics have been, for the most part, under the charge of the lady assistant, and through the thoroughness of the drill to which they have been subjected, and the enthusiasm with which she has been able to inspire them, they have reached a degree of accuracy and rapidity in their performances which are rarely equaled in any of our higher institutions. Mental Arithmetic has been made a permanent study by the entire school, from which very great advantages have been gained.

The classes in the languages have been under the constant

instruction of the Principal, whose object has evidently been rather to drill them into a familiar knowledge of the rudiments, than to carry them over a large extent of reading. This school, in our opinion, furnishes excellent opportunities for young men who are desirous of obtaining a thorough preparation for College.

At the public examinations of the school, which have been held at the close of each term, the classes in the departments have sustained themselves with great credit to their teachers, and universal satisfaction to the visitors and patrons. The visitors have been particularly pleased with the excellent order which has pervaded the school. The government has been mild and paternal, yet firm, securing the utmost subjection to rule, and the most undivided attention to study. A good moral tone has also seemed to pervade the school, and a kind and manly bearing in the deportment of the scholars towards one-another, and towards their teachers. The school-room is a very model of neatness—the seats and desks being kept as free from stains and as unmarred, as if they belonged to any private parlor. This school is an object of special interest in the community in which it is located ; and by a liberality worthy of all commendation, they have placed it upon a pecuniary basis which will secure for it a high degree of efficiency and usefulness for many years to come.

In behalf of the Board of Visitors,

PHILO R. HURD.

Nomeo, Nov. 27, 1860.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF DISCO ACADEMY.

Disco, Nov. 26, 1860.

Hon. J. M. Gregory, *Supt. of Public Instruction.*

Disco Academy is located on a healthful and beautiful plain, nearly central on a meridian line north and south in the eastern division of the State, in the western part of the county of Ma-

comb. The building was completed with considerable embarrassment, and the school commenced operations in June, A. D. 1850, under rather discouraging circumstances. It was incorporated in the year 1855, and we, the undersigned Trustees, have the pleasure to report, that through the influence of individual enterprise, and the arduous exertions of our Principal, this Institution has far exceeded our most distant anticipations. It stands remote from many direful influences strewn in the path of youth, so common in many of our cities, large towns, and business places, and on this account it doubtless gained a reputation and patronage by students from abroad.

The sciences taught are the same as are usually taught in institutions of the kind. The text books are designed to be the same as used in the State Normal School, and the course of instruction, as far as practicable, is intended to be of a normal character.

In this Institution the primary scholar can advance and qualify himself for teaching, and also prepare himself for entering the higher institutions of learning in the State.

A teachers' class is always open for the special benefit of school teachers, in which they can enter, review their studies, and be thoroughly drilled in the branches required to be taught in our primary schools.

We might here remark that this Institution has qualified and sent forth a vast number of teachers, and we regret to say, that no legislative aid can be granted to institutions that contribute so liberally by qualifying teachers for primary schools.

TRUSTEES :

John Keeler, Chauncy Church, Alonzo M. Keeler, Edward Petit, Calvin Pierce, Ira S. Pearsall, Jeremiah Curtis, Philander Ewell, Robert R. Harper.

OFFICERS :

Chauncey Church, President, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Alonzo M. Keeler, Principal; John Keeler, Treasurer; Rober R. Harper, Clerk.

The estimated value of real estate is.....$1,500
Stock subscribed,..... 5,000
Amount actually paid in,..... 1,000
Funds none, yearly income none,..... 0,000

TERMS OF THE LAST SCHOOL YEAR.

The last fall and winter terms, taught by James C. Lawson, Principal *pro tem*, Miss Caroline Lawson, assistant.

Summer term taught by Miss Sarah Ewell, (primary department, the average number of which is from 40 to 70 scholars.)

The present fall term taught by James C. Lawson, Principal, *pro tem.;* Miss Perlina Cannon, assistant.

The number and names of the academical students are so nearly that of the last report, that we deem it unimportant to repeat or re-insert them.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAUNCEY CHURCH,
President, and Chairman of Board of Trustees.

J. MONFORE, *Clerk pro tem.*

LAPEER SEMINARY—VISITORS REPORT.

LAPEER SEMINARY, LAPEER, MICH., *December 30th*, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY:

SIR: The annual examination of the Lapeer Seminary was held on the second and third of July. Since the opening of the Seminary in November of 1859, the whole number of scholars in attendance has been about one hundred and fifty. A large and constant increase is expected for the ensuing year. Under the instruction of Professor McLouth as Principal, and Professor Loomis as Assistant—both graduates of our State University—the school has made most satisfactory progress. In the examination of the different classes, thorough mental discipline and analytical modes of instruction were exhibited in a marked degree. Elementary principles are of first import-

* The catalogue will be found in the report of 1859, with few exceptions and a few students from abroad.

ance in all study, and with these the students of the different branches were evidently well familiarized. A logical habit of thought appears to be fast developing, and that enthusiastic interest which is a sure test of good instruction, was manifested in a good degree.

The order of the school is good; the deportment of the pupils decorous; and the humanizing effect of good intellectual training and an awakening interest in study, has shown itself greatly among the members of the school, not only as such, but as members of the community.

The School is organized in four different departments; Primary, Intermediate, Higher English and Classical.

The Primary includes reading, mental arithmetic, geography, and object lessons. This department is intended to be under the instruction of the members of the Normal class, while under the general supervision of the Principal. The intermediate grade includes the studies of the primary, with practical arithmetic and grammar. The Higher English embraces arithmetic, algebra, geometry, grammar, history, natural philosophy, orthography, botany, chemistry, declamation and compositions. The classical course is designed for those intending to enter the University; it also includes instruction in the modern languages. Classes have been formed in Latin, Greek, French and German. A normal class has been formed for those desirous of becoming teachers, the instruction being given by lectures and practical illustrations.

The text books used are uniformly those recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Seminary is supplying a desideratum long needed. The means of education hitherto enjoyed have been only those of the common school, which without such an institution at their head, soon become constantly less profitable. The deficiency in the training and discipline of the teachers manifested itself in the superficial character of the scholars. The Seminary is centrally located for the county of Lapeer, parts of the counties of Genesee, Tuscola and Oakland.

The building is a good one, situated in the most pleasant and quiet part of the village, and in a community which for morals and intelligence will compare favorably with any.

The popular interest in the school is increasing rapidly, and gives an earnest of its future success and usefulness.

It is the belief of the visitors that here may be found all the requisites of a thorough course of Acadamical training, and they can but accord to the teachers the highest praise for the position to which it has rapidly risen by their unwearied services.

JACOB L. GREENE,
L. D. WHITNEY,
CHARLES KELLOGG,
Board of Visitors.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AND COLLEGE INSTITUTE, MONROE, MICHIGAN.

To the Sup't of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan:

SIR:—I herewith submit you the annual report of the Young Ladies' Seminary and Institute:

FACULTY.

Rev. E. J. Boyd, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Languages.

Mrs. Sarah C Boyd, Principal, and Superintendent of Social Duties.

Amos K. Kellogg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Mr. Geo. W. Chamberlain, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss Mary A. Griswold, Instructor in Rhetoric and English Literature.

Miss Margaret A. Paine, Assistant Teacher of the Mathematical Department.

Miss Fanny Bartlett, Assistant Teacher in the Department of English Language.

Mrs. Lavinia L. Kellogg, Teacher of Drawing from Nature and Objects.

Madame Josephine Clark, Teacher of French.

Madame S. Lirnge, Teacher of German.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The school is divided into three departments—Collegiate, Academic and Primary. The two last mentioned are intended to cover the ground of a thorough common school course of instruction, while the first is strictly devoted to pure collegiate studies.

The Primary department is divided into three classes—the A, B, and C, in which the elements of Written and Mental Arithmetic, Descriptive Geography, Reading, Spelling and Writing are taught. Lessons on Objects and in Morals, are also given.

The Academic department is divided into two classes, in which Written and Mental Arithmetic, Descriptive Geography, and Map-drawing, the Reading, Spelling and Analysis of Words, Elements of English Composition, History and Grammar, are thoroughly taught.

The Collegiate department is divided into four classes—Junior, Sophomore, Middle and Senior. The following is the course of studies :

Junior Class.

Mental Arithmetic ; Written Arithmetic ; Geography, (High School ;) Grammar ; Ancient History ; Prose Composition.

Sophomore.

Mental Arithmetic; Higher Arithmetic ; Elementary Algebra; Chemistry ; Modern History ; Botany.

Middle.

Rhetoric ; Natural Philosophy ; Geometry ; University Algebra ; Grammatical Analysis ; Botany.

Senior.

Geology ; Logic ; Moral Science ; Mental Science ; Astrono-

my; Analogy of Religion; Study of Words; Criticism of Milton and Shakspeare.

The following studies are pursued through the entire course:

The Spelling, Defining and Analysis of Words; Penmanship; Punctuation; Composition; Reading; Recitation of Select Poetry and Prose; and Vocal Music.

Lessons in the French, German, Latin and Greek Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Object and Landscape Drawing and Painting given to all who desire them.

The object of the school is in the fullest sense to educate; to teach its pupils to reason, and not merely remember. The catechetical system is not followed, but the pupils are required to study and comprehend subjects in their entireness, and to convey their ideas in a clear, full, and accurate manner.

It is proposed that whatever is learned, shall be well learned; to inspire the mind with elevated tastes and sentiments, and secure the formation of polite and graceful manners.

TERMS, VACATIONS, ETC.

The year consists of three terms of thirteen weeks each, and begins on the third Thursday of September. There is a vacation of about ten days at the holidays.

Pupils from abroad usually board in the Seminary, and all under the special care of the faculty. It is intended that a genial, religious and moral influence shall be constantly exerted upon the pupils.

EXPENSES.

For board, furnished room, light,	$50 00
Piano lessons,	$12 00 to 15 00
French language,	5 00
Latin or Greek language,	3 00
Day Tuition per term,	$4 00 $7 00 8 00

A deduction of $30 per year is made to the daughters of clergymen, all denominations.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Special instruction is given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching, the object being to prepare those who design to be teachers to teach intelligently and successfully, to know what are the motives and means of *good school keeping*. There is generally a demand for more teachers than the Institution can supply. Many of the graduates are in the Southern States.

VISITORS' REPORT.

The undersigned Visitors, appointed to the Young Ladies' Seminary and Collegiate Institute, at Monroe, respectfully report, that they attended the annual examination for the year 1860, which commenced on Monday, June 25th, and was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday following; also the annual commencement exercises, on Thursday, June 28th.

The following is the order in which the School was examined:

Preparatory Department.—Mental Arithmetic, Primary Geography, and Vocal Music.

Academic Department.—Practical Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, History of England, Geography, Vocal Music.

Collegiate Department.—Elements of Algebra, University Arithmetic, Botany, Analysis of Cowper, French Reader, Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Corinne, Schiller, Astronomy, and Butler's Analogy.

The main subjects of school study, it will be seen, were those upon which the pupils were examined, and the examination was therefore quite extensive. The visitors desired to examine and question the classes themselves, and therefore selected examples in Algebra and Higher Arithmetic for the pupils; and in Geometry they read to them such theorems as they thought would test their abilities. The solutions and demonstrations were, in most instances, accurate and arrived at with readiness. There was in general, a clear apprehension of principle which showed that mathematics had been so taught as to effect its peculiar discipline upon the mind.

The several classes in French and German seemed to enter

into the spirit of the authors, and appreciate the beauties of literature in a foreign and strange tongue. Schiller and Corinne were read and translated by advanced classes with evident ease and comprehension. In English Analysis, in Rhetoric, and Composition, the classes were examined upon the distinctions in and on the meaning and force of words. In many of the compositions that were read, no little ingenuity, skill and originality were displayed. There has been evidently great pains taken to teach the pupils to understand and love English Literature.

The Senior Class exhibited particular proficiency in the studies in which it was examined. Most of its members had attended the whole of the four years required to finish the collegiate course. The visitors thought best to question the young ladies quite particularly on Mental Philosophy, and Butler's Analogy, and they commend their thoroughness and entire self possession. The questions were new and often intricate, and demanded thought; they were answered gracefully and correctly.

The musical exercises on Wednesday evening were of a very high order. Pupils of all ages executed pieces on the piano in a very pleasing manner. Some of the productions of the "old masters" in classical music were rendered very effectively. The singing, too, was very charming.

On Thursday the graduating class read essays of considerable merit; most of them showing clear and vigorous powers of mind. The graduates, seven in number, were all young ladies who had spent several years in study. Female education is honored by them; they deserved diplomas.

From the inspection which we have given this Institution, we are satisfied that it bestows a substantial culture upon its pupils, and well deserves the confidence bestowed upon it by the public. There seems to be a high standard of education, of morals and graceful manners set up and followed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HON. EDWIN WILLETS,
REV. W. HOGARTH, D. D.

UNION SCHOOL REPORTS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DETROIT.

The city of Detroit is made by the Act relative to its Free Schools, passed in 1842, one school district; and all the schools organized therein, in pursuance of said Act, are public, and free to all children residing in the city, between the ages of five and seventeen years, inclusive. These schools are placed under the direction and regulations of a Board of Education of twenty members—two from each ward—one being elected annually in each ward, who holds his office for two years.

TABULAR STATEMENT of grade of Schools, Name and Salary of Teachers, Enrolled and Average Attendance of Scholars for Term ending December 17, 1859.

Number.	NAME OF SCHOOLS.	Grade of Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Teachers annual Salary.	Total Enrolled attendance.	Aver. daily attendance.	Aver. attend. in preceding term.
1	1st ward, Abbott street,..	2 1 Pri'y boys & girls,	Mrs. C. A. Weymouth	$300	70	45	64
2	" " " ..	1st " " "	Miss E. Y. Mackey,	300	92	59	71
3	" First " ..	1st " " "	" P. Trover,	300	86	66	95
4	3 1 " Beaub. " ..	1st " " "	" L. James,	300	65	52	77
5	4th ward, Monroe st., col.	1st " " "	" C. McHutcheon,	325	87	37	42
6	" Fort street,.....	2 1 " " "	" S. Hartmeyer,	300	131	86	88
7	" " "	1st " " "	" Anna Brewster,	250	....	....	....
8	5th ward, Capitol Union,.	Senior Department,	Mr. H. Olcott,	900	200	169	166
9	" " " .	" "	Miss M. Lillybridge,	400	....	....	....
10	" " " .	" "	" E. Taylor,	300	....	....	....
11	" " " .	" "	" S. J. Russell,	250	....	....	....
12	" " " .	Junior "	Mr. G. W. Bigelow,	750	235	185	190
13	" " " .	" "	Miss E. Maclellan,	300	....	....	....
14	" " " .	" "	" M. Miller,	300	....	....	....
15	" " " .	2 1 Primary,	" G. L. Snow,	300	116	85	72
16	" " " .	2 1 "	" F. M. Taylor,	300	95	78	76
17	" " " .	1st "	" E. A. Norton,	300	106	82	73
18	" " " .	1st "	" F. M. Russell,	250	100	77	66
19	" George street,...	1st "	" X. Mathews,	250	119	89	85
20	6th ward, Bishop Union,..	Senior Department,	Mr. J. F. Nichols,	900	101	77	76
21	" " " ..	" "	Mrs. P. L. Robinson,	400	....	....	....
22	" " " ..	" "	Miss L. J. Randolph,	300	....	....	....
23	" " " ..	Junior "	Mr. U. Bassett,	750	154	115	137
24	" " " ..	" "	Miss C. Young,	300	....	....	....
25	" " " .	" "	" M. McIntosh,	300	....	....	....
26	" " " ..	2 1 Primary, boys.	" H. Calvert,	300	102	71	74
27	" " " ..	2 1 " girls,	" F. Robinson,	250	83	64	59
28	" " " ..	1st " boys,	" E. R. Mackie,	300	90	74	76
29	" " " ..	1st " girls,	" S. B. Ensworth,	300	88	71	69
30	" " " ..	1st " "	" R. Marhersill,	250	106	82	73
31	" " " ..	1st " boys,	" J. Mackey,	250	....	....	....
32	" Miami avenue,..	1 & 2 do. boys & girls.	" M. B. Noble,	300	97	84	99
33	" Wood'd " ..	" " " "	" S. Granville,	250	33	20	17
34	7th ward, Barstow Union,	Senior Department,	Mr. L. J. Marcy,	900	148	111	118
35	" " "	" "	Mrs. S. E Marcy,	400	....	....	....
36	" " "	" "	Miss C. Crossman,	300	....	....	....
37	" " "	Junior "	Mr. A. L. Watkins,	750	191	165	113
38	" " "	" "	Miss H. Clark,	300	....	....	....
39	" " "	" "	" E. McGowan,	300	....	....	....
40	" " "	2 1 Primary, boys,	" M. L. Payn,	300	84	61	77
41	" " "	2 1 " girls,	" N. Mather,	300	75	55	54
42	" " "	1st " girls,	" C. Ingersoll,	300	113	80	84
43	" " "	1st " boys,	" M. A. Wilbour,	250	112	....	83
44	8th Ward Union,.....	Senior Department,	Mr. B. Smith,	900	142	100	110
45	" "	" "	Miss O. Bingham,	400	....	....	....
46	" "	" "	" R. McGuinity,	300	....	....	....
47	" "	Junior "	Mr. W. Willits,	750	155	117	111
48	" "	" "	Miss C. Saunders,	300	....	....	....
49	" "	2 1 Primary, girls,	" E. Braman,	300	88	72	90
50	" "	2 1 " boys,	" M. Chipman,	300	77	54	....
51	" "	1st " boys,	" M. J. Willitts,	300	91	76	95
52	" "	1st " girls,	" M. Shaw,	250	92	72	87
53	8th ward, Locust street,.	2 1 " boys & girls	" H. Steevens,	250	40	29	33
54	" " " .	1st " "	Mrs. R. Starkey,	300	77	43	77
55	9th ward, Lafontaine st.,.	2 1 " "	Miss E. Graham,	250	83	40	80
56	" " " .	1st " "	" M. Furie,	300	96	69	79
57	" Fort street,.....	1st & 2 1 do. "	" M. Croshaw,	300	100	54	72
58	" Grand River road	2 1 do. "	" M. Scott,	300	70	54	60
59	10th ward, Larned street.	1st Primary, girls,	" E. Humphrey,	300	75	59	61
60	" " "	1st " boys,	" S. Whitmore,	300	94	60	74
61	" " "	.....	" F. L. Humphrey,	300	80	61	67
62	High School, ...	.....	Mr. H. Chaney,	1000	42	37	28
63	Teacher of music in junior and senior departments of the 4 Union Schools,.	.....	Mr. L. M. Towne,	200	....	....	....

Four Senior Departments, with an aggregate enrolled attendance at the close of last term of,..... 591
Four Junior Departments, with an aggregate enrolled attendance at the close of last term of,..... 735
Sixteen 2d Grade Primaries, with an aggregate attendance at the close of last term, of,..... 1,319
Nineteen 1st Grade Primaries, with an aggregate attendance at the close of last term of,..... 1,803
One High School (prior to new organization)..... 42

Total of enrolled attendance,..... 4,490

The number of school houses owned by the Board is *fourteen;* and the number rented, *eight*. Total amount of school property, $130,000 The houses owned will seat over five thousand scholars; and those leased, about one thousand.

The number of children betwen 4 and 18 years of age in the city of Detroit, as ascertained by the school census taken in October, 1860, together with that of the previous year, is given in detail below. The number in attendance upon the school is given in the above table. The number non-resident is quite insignificant.

SCHOOL CENSUS OF DETROIT.

The following is an abstract of the school cousus of 1860, and also for 1859, showing the number of children between 4 and 18 years, in the city in these years, both white and colored, and their Wards, &c.:

WARDS.	White Children between four and eighteen years.		Colored Children between four and eighteen years.		Total White & Color'd Child'n between 4 and 18 years.		No. of Children between 4 & 18 yrs. non attendants on any School.	
Years,.....	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
First Ward,.....	998	1,138	3	27	1,001	1,165	350	448
Second "	379	370	2	13	381	383	114	162
Third "	1,035	1,134	60	105	1,095	1,239	494	546
Fourth "	1,220	1,178	115	162	1,335	1,280	588	582
Fifth "	1,581	1,698	12	7	1,593	1,705	605	611
Sixth "	2,050	2 213	62	73	2,112	2 286	994	1,110
Seventh "	1,844	1,917	95	119	1,939	2 036	801	860
Eighth "	1,665	1,765	2	4	1,667	1,769	512	553
Ninth "	1,035	1,105	18	27	1,053	1,132	410	348
Tenth "	1,022	1,152	10	12	1,032	1,164	470	583
Grand Total,.....	12,829	13,670	379	489	13,208	14,159	5,238	5,808

Remarks.—Those designated as children not attending any school, embrace all under 18 years, who have passed through the schools; all engaged in service, mechanical employment, or other form of labor, and all receiving private education at home. The remainder are the street wanderers, but the exact number of the latter class can hardly be safely estimated with anything like exactness.

By this statement the increase or decrease for the year, in the several wards, will be seen as follows, viz.:

	Increase.	Decrease.
First Ward,	164	
Second "	2	
Third "	144	
Fourth "		55
Fifth "	112	
Sixth "	174	
Seventh "	97	
Eighth "	102	
Ninth "	79	
Tenth "	132	
Total increase in nine Wards,	1,005	
Deduct decrease in Fourth Ward,	55	
Total increase for city over that of 1859,	951	

It will also be seen that the number of colored children between 4 and 18 years, has increased during the year 110. This fact, together with the improved condition of the colored Schools of the Board, explains the heavy pressure now for the first time making itself felt by this class of our population. A necessity for another department already exists, for the colored children seeking seats in the Public Schools, and must be conceded ere long.

If the children between 4 and 18 years are held to comprise but one-third of the entire population, then it may be estimated in a total number of 42,477, if estimated as comprising one-fourth, then 56,636 is the present population of the city—actually about 29 in 96, as shown by the census of 1860.

The length and arrangement of school terms and vacations are as follows: The spring term begins on the first Monday after the second Saturday in April, and ends on Friday evening next preceding the fourth day of July. Then follows a vacation of eight weeks in July and August. The fall term commences on the ninth Monday after the close of the spring term, and ends on the school day immediately preceding the twenty-fifth day of December. The winter term begins on the first school day after the first day of January, and ends on the evening of the first Friday in April. Thus two other vacations are made—one including Christmas and New Years days—the other of one week in April. All days of the week are considered school days, excepting Sundays and Saturdays.

The following statement will show the cost of the public schools of Detroit for the year 1859: Dividing the ordinary expenditures, namely, $31,042 82, by the enrolled attendance,

4,490, gives for the average cost of tuition for each pupil, $6 92 per annum. Our only sources of revenue are the regular school tax of two dollars for every child between the ages of four and eighteen years, our proportion of the public school funds, which is about fifty cents for every child between the ages last named, and the proceeds of fines after the payment of all costs, paid into the County Treasury. The report of the Auditing Committee gives the following as the respective amounts of last year's receipts and expenditures:

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

From State Pr. School Fund,		$6,454 37	
From delinquent school tax of 1857,	302 68		
From fines,	345 20		
		$647 88	
From proceeds in old school house in 10th ward,		221 00	
From ordinary city school tax for 1859,		26,276 00	
			$33,599 25

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' salaries for the year,	$22,499 81	
Teachers' salaries of last year, paid after January 1, 1859,	650 01	
Repairs and supplies,	3,322 98	
Insurance,	428 60	
Rent of school houses,	881 29	
Taxes and sidewalk assessments,	109 91	
Interest,	387 49	
Expenses for taking census,	132 08	
Fuel, wood $859 68, coal $66 50,	926 18	
Treasurer's salary,	75 00	
Books and maps,	212 67	
Sweeping, cleaning and whitewashing,	1,066 66	
Cutting, sawing and piling wood,	194 18	
Printing notices, reports, &c.,	237 96	
Instalment on purchase of lot adjoining 8th ward Union,	250 00	
Instalment on the purchase of the building for colored school,	100 00	
Instalment on the interest on bond and mortgage given the Bishop School lot,	1,140 00	
New seating, furniture, &c.,	431 50	
Moving and fitting up 10th ward school building,	988 57	
Contingent expenses,	15 53	
		$34,050 42

This sum of disbursements includes extraordinary expenses to the amount of,..... 3,007 60

Showing the ordinary expenses to be,..... $31,042 82

These extraordinary expenses for the year were several items for real estate purchases, the purchase of school buildings, the fitting up of the Eighth Ward new Primary, changing the recitation rooms, &c.

EATON RAPIDS UNION SCHOOL.

EATON RAPIDS, Dec. 4, 1860.

To the HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

In answer to your circular in the Journal of Education, Oct. No., I would say—

1. The name of our school is the Eaton Rapids Graded School, and is located in the village of Eaton Rapids.

2. We have but one school building, size forty by fifty feet, two stories in height, and two out buildings. Valuation of buildings and lots, $3,500. (See last annual report.)

3. Whole number of children in our district, as shown by the last census, was 218. The whole number attending school last year, first quarter, was 167; 30 of those were foreign scholars. The whole number attending said school the second quarter, was 132; twenty of them were foreign. Whole number attending the third quarter was 159; six of them were foreign.

4. The school year is divided into three terms, viz.: A fall term, commencing on the first Monday in September, and continuing sixteen weeks. A winter term commencing on the first Monday of January, and continuing twelve weeks. A spring term, commencing on the first Monday of April, and continuing twelve weeks.

5. Whole amount received for school purposes was $940,03; paid out of this amount for teacher's wages, $767,50. Amount of mill tax received was $232 86; amount received from Primary School Fund was $101 20; received from foreign scholars, $122 83. For tuition of foreign scholars, see circular.

6. The course of instruction embraces all the studies pursued in the higher class of male and female academies, and comprises three departments, primary, intermediate and high school.

Pupils entering school, will, upon examination, be placed in the department suited to their attainments.

Number of scholars in each department was as follows:

1st Term, higher department, there were 51, twenty-six of those were foreign scholars.

In the Intermediate, 53. Six of those were foreign.

In the Primary, 63. One of those was foreign.

2d Term, as follows:

In the higher department there were 48. Eight of them were foreign pupils.

Intermediate department, 36. Two of these were foreign.

In Primary department there were 48.

3d Term, as follows:

In the higher department there were 27. Five of those were foreign.

In Intermediate, there were 31.

In the Primary there were 101, and one of them was foreign.

All of which I believe to be the true facts.

Yours respectfully,

A. HARWOOD,
Director.

KALAMAZOO UNION SCHOOL.

Hon. J. M. GREGORY, *Sup't of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your questions submitted to Trustees and Principals of Union Schools, in the October No. of the Journal of Education, we send you the following:

1. Our school is known as the "Kalamazoo Union School," and is located in the village of Kalamazoo.

2. Most of the information required by this question is found in the report of the State Superintendent for 1859, page 284. Value of property, embracing grounds, apparatus, libraries, &c., is probably about $50,000 00.

3 Number of children, 1668 by the last census.

ATTENDANCE.

The whole number belonging to each school during the year is as follows:

High School,	146
Grammar school,	179

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

First Division,	154
Second Division,	86
Third Division,	78

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

First Division,	99
Second Division,	87

Third Division,	146
North School,	222
East School,	49
Whole Number,	1,378

The following is the per centage of attendance in the schools for the year, calculated from monthly attendance :

High School,	92
Grammar School,	85

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

First Division,	86
Second Division,	86
Third Division,	88

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

First Division,	82
Second Division,	79
Third Division,	86
North School,	82
East School,	84
South Street School,	87
No. of non-resident pupils during year,	80
No. of residents,	1,298

These statistics compared with those of last year, show a large increase in the number attending the schools, and some improvement in regularity also.

4. The School Year is divided into four *Quarters* of ten weeks each. It is divided into three *Terms*, as follows:

Fall Term begins first Monday in September.
" " ends Friday before Christmas.
Winter Term begins Monday after Christmas.
" " ends last Friday in March.
Spring Term begins after a vacation of one week.

5. EXPENDITURES.

Paid Interest Coupons,	$2,073 43
" 14 orders on school building fund, issued by Village Trustees in 1859,	2,139 56
Interest on last item to February 14, 1860,	184 45
Paid 20 orders school building and incidental school fund, issued by Village Trustees, 1859,	1,390 14
Interest on last item,	12 25
Chase & Son, two certificates issued by Village Trustees, 8th of December, 1858, for seating,	819 00
Exchange on last item,	8 19

Paid salaries of teachers for year ending June 23d, 1860,	5,745 00
Paid orders for wood, janitor's salary, repairs, printing, insurance, seating and incidentals,	1,224 33
Cash in treasury,	775 19
	$14,371 54

RECEIPTS.

From W. A. Wood, former Treasurer,	$ 329 84
" C. H. Brown, Town Treasurer, primary fund No. 10,	46 97
From C. H. Brown. Town Treasurer, tax voted 1859,	9,890 89
" same, mill tax, 1860,	1,973 50
" " " No. 10,	25 87
" T. P. Dunham, amount negotiated Feb. 6, 1860,	827 19
" J. G. Clark, Town Treasurer, primary money, 1860,	695 98
From D. Putnam, tuition of non-residents and music,	555 75
" S. Hunt, tuition of son,	7 25
	$14,353 24

TUITION.

In all English branches, the Schools are free to resident scholars.

The Schools are open to scholars not residing in the District at the following rates of tuition, payable at the middle of each quarter :

Primary Department, per quarter of ten weeks,	$ 2 00
Intermediate " " "	2 50
Junior " " "	3 00
High School, English branches,	3 50
Classical Department,	4 00
French, Extra,	1 00

Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, &c., both to resident and non-resident Scholars, will be charged extra at the usual rates.

6. Four Departments, graded, sub-divided and arranged according to the following course of studies :

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Third Division.

Conversational Lessons upon Common Objects ; Lessons in Counting ; Names and Sounds of Letters ; Pronouncing Words

with and without Spelling ; Spelling Short Words in Reading Lessons ; Drawing Lines, Letters and Objects on Slate and Black-board ; Singing ; Reading ; *Progressive* Primer.

Second Division—1 *Teacher.*

Conversational Lessons ; Oral Lessons in Numbers and Geography ; Drawing on Slate and Black-board ; Sounds of Letters ; Spelling and pronouncing Words ; Singing ; Reading ; *Progressive* First Reader.

First Division—1 *Teacher.*

Conversational Lessons ; Oral and Mental Arithmetic ; Monteith's First Lessons in Geography ; Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Elementary Charts, for drawing on slate and black-board ; spelling, Town's New Speller and Definer ; Singing ; Reading ; *Progressive* Second Reader.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Third Division—1 *Teacher.*

Intellectual Arithmetic ; Monteith's Manual of Geography, No. 3 ; Town's Speller ; Writing ; Singing ; Exercises in Sounds of Letters ; *Progressive* Third Reader.

Second Division—2 *Teachers.*

Intellectual Arithmetic ; Practical Arithmetic, to Division ; Geography No. 3, completed ; Primary History of United States; Third Progressive Reader ; Town's speller and Definer ; Writing and Drawing ; Singing ; Recitations of Selections.

First Division—2 *Teachers.*

Intellectual Arithmetic ; Practical Arithmetic, to Proportion; McNally's Geography, No. 4 ; Map Drawing ; Tower's Elementary Grammar ; Tower's Common School Grammar ; Fourth Progressive Reader ; Town's Speller ; How Plants Grow ; Writing ; Singing ; Recitations of Selections, and Compositions.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL—1 TEACHER.

Intellectual Arithmetic ; Practical Arithmetic, completed ; Elementary Algebra ; History of the United States ; Common Grammar ; Geography ; Writing ; Singing ; Town's Speller ; Progressive Fifth Reader ; Recitations ; Declamations, and Compositions.

HIGH SCHOOL—ENGLISH COURSE—5 TEACHERS.

First Year.

First Quarter.—Algebra ; Grammar and Analysis ; History and Geography combined ; Reading, Writing, &c.

Second Quarter.—Algebra, Grammar and Analysis ; Higher Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, &c.

THIRD QUARTER.—Algebra; English Analysis; Arithmetic; Physical Geography; Reading, Writing, &c.

FOURTH QUARTER.—Algebra; Physiology; Analysis and History; Reading, &c. Compositions, Declamations and Recitations through the year.

Second Year.

FIRST QUARTER.—Geometry; English Language and Literature and Rhetoric; Book-keeping; History.

SECOND QUARTER.—Geometry and Trigonometry; Natural History; English Language and Literature; Logic.

THIRD QUAETER.—Trigonometry and Natural Philosophy; Botany; Logic.

FOURTH QUARTER.—Natural Philosophy; Botany; Mental Philosophy. Reading, Composition, Declamation, and Vocal Music through the year.

Third Year.

FIRST QUARTER.—Surveying, Chemistry, Moral Science.

SECOND QUARTER.—Astronomy and Geography of the Heavens; Chemistry; Moral Science, and Evidences of Christianity.

THIRD QUARTER—.Astronomy and Geology; Political Economy; English Language and Literature.

FOURTH QUARTER.—Elements of Criticism; Butler's Analogy; History of Literature; Geology. Orations, Compositions and Vocal Music through the year.

Classical Course—First Year.

Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader; Ancient Geography and History.

Second Year.

Latin Grammar and Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries; Ancient Geography; Crosby's Greek Grammar and Lessons; Anabasis; Ancient History; Latin Prose Composition.

Third Year.

Cicero's Orations; Virgil with Latin Prosody; Anabasis; Ancient History and Mythology; Prose Composition.

This course will be pursued in connection with such English branches as are necessary to prepare the pupil for higher institutions.

Pupils, not in preparation for higher institutions, will take a more extended course in the Latin language, including selections from Cicero, Horace and other Latin authors.

French Course.

Fasquelle's French Series, with other selections from French writers.

Teachers' Class.

Special instruction will be given during the first and third quarters, in the form of Reviews and familiar Lectures, to such as wish to fit themselves for teaching.

Very truly yours,

D. S. WALBRIDGE,
President of Board of Education.
DANIEL PUTNAM,
Principal.

Kalamazoo, Nov. 1, 1860.

NEWAYGO UNION SCHOOL.

Newaygo, Oct. 29, 1860.

Hon. J. M. Gregory:

Dear Sir—We have noticed in this month's Journal your circular to Trustees and Principals of Union Schools. Although we have not the requisite number of children to organize under the new law for Graded and High Schools, ours is a Union School in the common acceptation of the term, and we submit the following report in the order of topics named.

1. Our school is known as the Newaygo Union School, and is situated in the pleasant little village of Newaygo, the county seat of Newaygo county.

2. The building is 75 feet by 30, one story high, giving us two school rooms 30 by 35 feet, with hall between them. It cost about $1,000. Our school grounds are by far too small, and not inclosed as yet. We have a set of outline maps, orrery, tellurian, &c., costing nearly $60. No library worthy of note yet.

3. The number of children in the district, as shown by the last census, is 151. A Principal was not procured in season to commence with the last school year, so that we cannot well reckon attendance by the term. We enrol each term from 80 to 90 names, which furnishes an average attendance of about 60. Of these, four or five each term are non-residents. The ratio of attendance to the pupils enrolled, promises to be much greater this year than ever before. The great evil of our schools, *irregularity in attendance*, has been, and still is, by far too prevalent.

4. Our school year commences on the first Monday in September, and is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. There is a week's vacation during the holidays, and one of the same length between the Spring and Summer Term; six weeks at the close of the year.

5. As the school was not in session the whole of last year, its cost for that time would not be a fair exhibit of its annual expense. For the present year, reckoning the year as above, its cost will be about $900 00

Of this, the two mill tax will be	$230 00	
Dollar on a scholar tax,	151 00	
Primary School money about	70 00	
By direct tax, for fuel, &c.,	100 00	
In all,	$551 00	551 00
Leaving to be raised by rate bill,		349 00

Something, however, may be deducted from this amount for the tuition of non-residents who pay $3 per term. This whole amount might easily have been raised by direct tax, if the law had permitted us to do so. But because, forsooth, we lack 50 children of having more than 200, we cannot pay the expenses of our school by taxation! Have we not as good a right to say whether we will support our school by taxation, as though we *had* the fifty additional children? Our rate bills last year were at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day.

5. The school is divided into two departments, one teacher in each department; in the Primary Department about 45 pupils, in the Higher, 35.

The studies in the Primary Department are: Reading, to Fourth Reader; Spelling, Mental Arithmetic begun, Geography begun. In the Higher, Mental Arithmetic, Practical and Higher Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Physiology, Algebra, Geometry, and Latin.

With amount of fine monies to be apportioned to us next winter from the county treasury, and the amount voted from the two mill tax, we expect to have about $200 to invest in a district library, which will be selected with great care, and will be of incalculable benefit to the school. The plan of the Union or Graded Schools we think to be the true plan.

We are, yours, very respectfully,

H. BROSS, *Principal*
W. T. HOWELL, *Director.*

ONTONAGON UNION SCHOOL.

Ontonagon, Nov. 13, 1860.

Hon. J. M. Gregory:

Dear Sir: In answer to your circular, I submit the following report:

1st. The Ontonagon Union School is located at Ontonagon, Lake Superior.

2d. The school building was erected two years ago—is forty feet by sixty, and cost $4,000. There is a complete set of philosophical apparatus, and a library of six hundred volumes belonging to the school.

3d. The number of children in the district, as shown by the last census, is three hundred and twenty. The whole number in attendance during the past year, was one hundred and ninety-seven, four of whom were non-residents.

4th. The year is divided into four terms ; the first commencing September 15th, and continuing until December 25th ; the second, from January 1st until April 30th ; the third from May 15th until July 15th.

5th. The school cost during the past year, $1,500 Of this sum, $1,300 was paid to teachers.

Non-resident pupils pay 75 cents per month tuition ; resident pupils pay none at all.

6th. There are three departments in the school, and one teacher in each. The ages of the pupils in the primary department average from four to eight years. In the intermediate, from seven to thirteen. In the higher, from twelve to twenty-five. The studies in the different departments are as follows :

In the Primary, Reading ; Writing and Spelling.

In the Intermediate, Primary Geography ; Mental Arithmetic, etc., etc.

In the Higher, Arithmetic ; Algebra ; Geometry ; Philosophy; Physiology ; Botany ; Astronomy, etc., etc. There are no foreign languages taught in this school at present.

In concluding this report, I beg leave to say, that the people not only of this place, but all along the shores of Lake Superior, are endeavoring, by every means, to build up their system of education ; and I think it is their determination to create schools here, in which they can educate their children without sending them abroad.

J. G. EVERETT, *Principal.*
AUGUSTUS COBURN, *Director.*

OTSEGO UNION SCHOOL.

Otsego, Allegan Co., Nov. 5, 1860.

Hon. J. M. Gregory :

Dear Sir :—In accordance with your request, published in the October number of the Educational Journal, for reports from the different Union or Graded Schools of the State, we hasten to give a brief report of our Union School, located at this place.

The school edifice was built about five years ago, by Mr. F. Chadsey, for a Primal Seminary, and was successfully con-

ducted, as a Seminary, for about two years. The District then purchased the building and grounds of Mr. Chadsey, and converted it into a Union School. Since that time, for about three years, our school has been highly prosperous as a *Union School.* The building is about 35 feet by 45, two stories high, containing two large session rooms, and two recitation rooms. The school grounds are very pleasant, being situated in a beautiful oak grove, about forty rods from the Kalamazoo river.

The number of children between four and eighteen years, 212.

Number in attendance during the year, 226.

The average number during the year not far from 100.

There have been three terms during the last school year, of fourteen weeks each.

We have had three vacations—one during the holidays—one in the spring, of about two weeks, and a long vacation at the end of the school year.

The cost of the school for the past year was about $200 00.

The average cost of resident pupils, aside from taxation, has been about $2 00 yer year.

The present year the school is free to all resident pupils.

Non-resident pupils are charged $4 00 per term.

There are three departments in the school, viz: Primary, Intermediate, and High School.

The Primary department embraces the elementary branches, as far as the first principles of Written Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography.

The Intermediate department embraces Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c.

The High School department embraces the more advanced studies in Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, higher Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Book-keeping, Latin, &c.

There are now three teachers employed; one in each department. As a general classification, the age of the pupils in the different departments will range about as follows:

Primary department from 4 to 9 years of age.

Intermediate department from 9 to 12 years of age.

High School " " 12 to 18 "

Our school is small; consequently we cannot receive the full advantage derived from thorough classification in large Union Schools, yet we are endeavoring to make ours as prosperous and successful as any of the kind in the State—even as thorough as our large Union Schools.

Hoping that we have answered your interrogatories satisfactorily, we remain, Very respectfully yours,

M. C. CRANSTON, *Principal.*

30 IRA CHICHESTER, *Director.*

THREE RIVERS UNION SCHOOL.

1st. Three Rivers Union School is in the village of Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, Michigan.

2d. There is one school building. Originally, there was a brick house of two stories, about forty feet in length, by twenty-five in breadth. During the summer of 1859, a new building, also of brick, was erected directly in front of, and attached to the old one. This addition is three stories in height, one hundred and eight feet in length, and forty feet in width. The whole is divided into six large and cheerful school-rooms of nearly uniform size. Each room is fitted up with neat and comfortable seats of wood, and will seat on the average, about sixty scholars. The side walls of each are converted into black-boards. In the middle of each is a large hall, with broad stair-cases leading to the school rooms on each side. The cost of the new building was $7,000. The collection of apparatus was commenced last year, and now amounts in value to about $75. The whole value of house, grounds and apparatus is $10,000.

3d. The number of children, as shown by the last school census, is 407. The whole number in attendance during the last year was 380, of whom 40 were non-resident scholars.

4th. The school year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each. The fall term commences on the third Monday in September; the winter term on the first Monday after New Year; and spring term on the third Monday in April.

5th. The whole cost of schools for the last year was $1,846. $178 56 was from tuition of non-resident scholars. The average cost of tuition for resident scholars is as follows: Senior Department, $6 66; Grammar School, $2 80; Intermediate, 3d, 2d, and 1st Primary, each $2 25. The tuition for non-resident scholars is as follows: Senior Department, $5 00; Grammar School, $4 00; Intermediate and 3d Primary, $3 00; 2d and 1st Primary, $200.

6th. Six Departments have been organized and named as follows: Senior Grammar School, Intermediate, 3d Primary, 2d Primary, 1st Primary. The pupils in each, at this time, are, in the Senior Department, 32; Grammar School, 44; Intermediate, 66; 2d Primary, 50; 1st Primary 66. There is one teacher in each Department; and as there are no recitation rooms, the several Departments constitute separate schools as far as internal arrangements are concerned. The studies pursued in each room are as follows: First Primary Department—Object Lessons, Chart Exercises, Webb's First and Second Readers. Second Primary Department—Sander's Second Reader, Sander's Third Reader commenced, Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic commenced, with spelling and writing.

Third Primary Department—Sander's Third Reader and First Mental Arithmetic completed, Sander's Fourth Reader and Montieth's Manual of Geography, commenced, with spelling and writing. Intermediate Department—Second Mental Arithmetic commenced, Fourth Reader, and Monteith's Manual completed, with spelling, writing and declamation. Grammar School Department—Parker and Watson's Fourth Reader, McNalley's Geography, Fitch's Physical Geography, Sill's Grammar, Morey's Practical Arithmetic, Hitchcock's Physiology, with spelling, writing, composition and declamation weekly. Senior Department—Parker and Watson's Fifth Reader, Welch's Analysis, Well's Philosophy, Youman's Chemistry, Davies, Bourdon and El. Algebras, Davies' Legendre, Mental Arithmetic, spelling, composition and declamation.

The modern languages are not taught; but there are classes in Greek and Latin. During the last year two young men have completed their preparatory course, and entered the University in October last.

WILLIAM H. PAYNE, *Principal.*

VASSAR UNION SCHOOL.

VASSAR, October 15, 1860.

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—The school house of this fractional district has until this time been situated in the township of Tuscola, although in the village of Vassar. Our district officers have, however, been elected under a special act of the Legislature that provides for enlarging the district and electing a Board of Trustees; and this last summer we have built a new school house in the township of Vassar, hence the report from the Inspectors of Vassar for the first time. Our house is of brick, 40 by 50 feet, and will cost, when entirely completed, not far from $5,000. We intend to have it conducted on the principle of Graded Schools, and hope the experiment (for it is but an experiment in this new county) will prove successful.

Yours respectfully,

F. BOURNS, *Deputy Clerk, and*
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—A circular was issued to the Union and High Schools of the State, but the foregoing Reports are all which came to hand before the time of making up the Annual Report..

ABSTRACT

OF

SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS

BY TOWNSHIPS,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

ALLEGAN

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Allegan,	7	1	570	410	7.4	388		$1041 10	$ 5 00	$235 30
Casco,	4		80	61	4.5		208	163 91	29 25	79 27
Cheshire,	6	1	216	200	4.8	166		225 15	132 08	71 94
Clyde,	2	1	20	22	4.5			52 00		
Dorr,	6		237	190	5.6		297	320 42	83 09	57 35
Fillmore,	3		204	109	5.3		222	285 96		206 39
Ganges,	6	2	291	244	5.1		155	323 77	118 74	640 94
Gun Plain,	7	1	376	339	7.7		275	656 30	121 78	106 69
Heath,	4		114	116	6.5			74 87	50 44	266 24
Hopkins,	4	1	197	151	5.6	331		279 57	13 00	284 48
Laketown,	1		73	52	4.	71		68 07		32 50
Lee,	1		6	9	3.		43	109 20		86 50
Leighton,	8		214	195	4.6	263		291 82	92 62	423 60
Manlius,	3	1	130	146	6.1			167 00	315 62	36 55
Martin,	6		245	228	6.7		313	490 77	95 84	201 10
Monterey,	6		324	267	6.	150		317 16	19 55	171 00
Newark,	3	1	198	104	6.3	129		165 04	127 41	132 86
Otsego,	7		467	462	7.	400		822 04	224 90	930 18
Overisal,	4		152	110	4.8		191	229 20		388 00
Salem,	4		156	67	4.8		84	179 93	20 00	207 75
Trowbridge,	8		342	231	5.8		260	441 72	61 80	262 80
Watson,	8	1	310	240	6.2		286	371 95	98 35	98 12
Wayland,	6	1	268	269	6.2		280	279 40	100 71	207 29
Total, 23	114	11	5190	4222	5.6	1898	2614	$7171 35	$1710 18	$5126 85

ALPENA

Fremont,	1		73	31	3.			$19 32	$17 50	

BARRY

Assyria,	7	1	341	291	6.1		275	$401 62	$ 53 84	$223 02
Baltimore,	6	1	210	177	5.		181	178 35	50 81	75 91
Barry,	7	3	344	355	6.2	369		313 54	245 22	171 13
Carlton,	5	3	318	275	6.2		222	340 73	112 51	134 25
Castleton,	7	1	347	241	5.6		198	204 29	55 36	433 41
Hastings,	5		503	327	7.2		114	654 89	27 67	1029 88
Hope,	6	1	214	160	5.1		149	168 10	56 24	59 00
Irving,	6	1	308	290	6.7		243	411 29	147 40	126 93
Johnstown,	6	3	352	226	5 6		330	409 20	232 19	137 89
Maple Grove,	5	2	242	192	6.1		236	198 68	34 19	411 00
Orangeville,	3	1	289	211	7.2	200		205 57	113 91	114 00
Prairieville,	6	3	446	356	7.1	376		473 89	143 15	589 00
Rutland,	7		225	197	6.8		266	251 84	96 64	76 62
Thornapple,	6		311	263	5.3		371	339 53	167 70	239 48
Woodland,	6	1	315	262	6.1		256	336 43	216 33	114 68
Yankee Springs,	5	2	215	193	5.	556		164 62	57 90	241 77
Total, 16	93	23	4980	4016	6.1	1501	2341	$5052 57	$1811 06	$4178 17

BAY

Bangor,	2		173	118	7.			$262 79		$50 00
Hampton,	2		405	266	8.5	95		674 47		
Portsmouth,	1		128	100	8.			235 00		20 00
Williams,	1		24	21	3.	52		218 68		206 72
Total, 4	6		730	505	6.4	147		$1440 94		$276 72

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Library.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$3100 00	$10 00	3	13	$1062 25	$262 66	$971 46		$32 85	$15 00	
640 00	75		6	150 50	25 76	135 16	$30 00		5 00	$ 1 50
1021 00	3 00	1	9	381 75	82 80	145 15			8 00	
127 00			3	70 00		64 00	10 00		2 00	
880 00	5 00	4	8	410 83	96 14	222 33			7 00	5 00
505 00	3 00	1	3	298 42	86 02	213 47		10 47	7 00	
2125 00		2	11	479 59	116 38	202 87	25 00	14 46	2 00	
1955 00	5 00	4	15	716 38	164 22	479 37		22 13	27 50	20 00
1210 00	12 00	1	7	281 96	46 46					
1674 00		4	5	329 75	81 42	228 00	25 00			
150 00			1	78 75	30 82	62 25	10 00		4 50	
100 00			1	45 00	4 60	114 40	10 00		4 00	
1195 00	8 00	5	7	436 38	69 00	235 23	25 00	9 77	6 00	
606 00	7 00	3	4	330 00	61 19	174 89			5 50	2 50
1123 00		6	6	531 75	109 94	404 58		14 59	18 00	6 00
1533 00		6	6	484 75	143 06	338 80	25 00		15 00	
		1	6	286 50	87 40	267 60				
2815 75	27 50	7	9	1141 49	218 96	623 56			17 50	
320 00	52 00	2	3	329 00	62 10	170 00		8 63	10 00	3 00
500 00		2	4	240 00	60 72	184 27	50 00		12 00	2 50
1665 00		3	10	489 22	143 52	277 93		19 09	11 50	5 50
272 01		3	14	430 29	139 38	266 51		17 19		10 00
900 00	11 00	3	11	488 75	121 91	121 90		17 95		1 00
$24416 76	$144 25	61	152	$9492 56	$2219 96	$5908 73	$210 00	167 13	117 50	57 00

COUNTY.

			1	$60 00		$19 32				

COUNTY.

$ 775 00	$30 00	3	12	$591 50	$129 26	$271 37	$		$14 75	$ 6 00
598 00	4 35	3	9	312 00	99 36	111 20			14 00	3 00
1135 00	24 00	5	14	663 00	152 72	366 08	66 32			9 00
1580 00	31 00	5	11	530 25	150 42	167 62				
1365 00	31 00	1	13	512 70	150 88				16 00	6 00
5980 00		4	9	1015 75	209 30	372 15			6 00	7 00
960 00			12	270 15	87 40	135 06	25 00		15 00	10 00
698 00	15 00	3	11	562 81	135 70	200 00			16 00	
1380 00	8 00	3	14	652 75	152 72	267 06			10 50	4 50
1422 00	33 00	1	11	408 85	108 56	35 84			16 00	
1075 00	45 00	4	5	350 87	130 18	76 37				
3509 00	33 00	5	12	820 00	188 14	290 08			3 50	
860 00	2 00	1	10	378 70	92 00	199 37			35 00	12 00
2335 00	25 00	3	8	538 61	157 32	319 11	25 00		8 00	5 00
1730 00	12 00	6	6	550 87	144 90	267 64			15 15	6 50
1020 00	25	5	9	365 03	93 38	135 20			18 00	5 00
$26522 00	$303 60	52	166	$8523 84	$2182 24	$3114 15	$116 52		187 90	74 00

COUNTY.

$ 600 00	$	1	3	$286 75	$ 82 80	$312 37			$ 9 00	$ 5 00
3000 00	70 00	2	3	944 00	166 52	592 26			18 00	10 00
300 00		1	1	240 00	53 82	207 25				
75 00	1 00		1	45 50	11 96	206 72			2 75	50
$3975 00	$71 00	4	8	$1516 25	$315 10	$1318 60			$29 75	$15 50

BERRIEN

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole District.	Fractional District.	No. of children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Bainbridge, ...	6	1	351	264	5.9		399	$ 382 58	$225 91	$ 56 65
Benton,.	5	3	426	284	6.4		337	436 80	220 11	636 11
Berrien,.....	5	2	388	341	6.9		361	831 62	46 24	5 00
Bertrand, ...	10	1	585	536	7.		441	1168 74	162 05	161 61
Buchanan,.....	6		534	462	5.9	582		764 29	248 69	884 00
Chickaming,.....	2		86	83	8.5	150		186 01		32 00
Galien,.	5	1	216	207	5.7		221	292 50	22 69	79 49
Hagar,.....	5		111	122	4.4		236	163 08	54 65	45 16
Lake,.....	6	1	205	176	5.		366	473 71	35 79	305 55
New Buffalo,.....	2		211	160	5.9		140	294 85		202 90
Niles,.....	10	5	799	583	6.5	530		1314 58	286 70	87 90
Niles City,.....	1		1075	693	10.	300		1893 12		3000 00
Oranoko,.....	7		428	426	6.8	400		851 06	68 26	422 93
Pipestone,.	7	3	435	391	6.8		167	473 70	284 21	314 11
Royalton, ...	6	1	326	279	5.3	190		461 73	70 00	20 64
Sodus, ...	5	1	284	243	5.				93 80	124 32
St. Joseph,.....	1	1	421	265	4.	84		550 69	100 00	391 19
Three Oa s, ...	2	2	224	160	6.1	175		480 43	5 34	
Watervleit,.....	6		337	193	5.2		250	368 14	120 75	148 35
Weesaw, ...	4	1	233	192	6.4	250		344 27	34 54	79 54
Total, ...20	101	23	7675	6060	5.8	2661	2918	$11731 90	$2079 74	$6597 45

BRANCH

Algansee, ...	8	1	354	345	6.1		339	$ 400 60	$243 22	$ 133 35
Batavia,.....	9	2	356	337	6.4		230	565 60	105 46	70 63
Bethel,	5	2	377	392	6.6		212	454 58	110 15	85 24
Bronson, ...	4	4	525	415	6.6		201	613 81	54 99	518 25
Butler,..	7		378	372	6.5		295	455 22	134 43	43 61
California, ...	3	2	296	180	7.		255	312 20	110 08	
Coldwater, ...	9	1	1229	960	6.4		361	2382 36	44 89	1857 00
Gilead, ...	4	1	246	238	6.2			355 57	35 53	46 62
Girard,.....	5	4	398	412	6.6		156	667 22	259 63	49 50
Kinderhook,. ..	4		173	173	6.2		538	244 14	29 50	49 00
Mattison,.....	8	1	348	328	5.5		282	548 98	217 67	110 70
Noble, ...	4		216	231	6.3	424		250 38	80 11	71 25
Ovid, ...	6	3	488	429	6.5		410	637 89	143 45	327 50
Quincy, ...	5	5	774	696	6.		281	1141 69	59 50	598 00
Sherwood,.....	6	2	380	295	6.		109	553 00	113 17	518 00
Union, ...	7	5	649	597	6.7		339	1038 93	450 66	136 06
Total, ...16	94	33	7087	6400	6.	424	4008	$10622 17	$2192 44	$4614 71

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$1663 00	$27 00	6	8	$601 19	$157 78	$227 11	$	$	$ 5 00	$ 3 00
2830 00	3 00	5	11	664 44	184 00	252 84		24 00	5 00	8 00
1210 00	14 00	8	5	859 00	178 94	625 73		24 24	10 50	
3490 00	21 00	6	16	1075 52	264 04	965 72		25 76		5 00
3425 00	115 00	7	10	964 36	264 50	594 05		20 00	18 00	
500 00			4	179 00	44 16	167 20	25 00	5 98	6 00	2 00
744 00		3	8	368 75	93 38	235 90		12 68	9 00	15 00
1260 50		1	7	227 50	48 30	116 00		48 30	15 00	6 00
1685 00	4 50	6	5	513 50	72 22	140 70		4 00		
950 00		3	2	310 00	83 26	275 52	50 00	11 26	10 00	
4219 00		11	19	1543 10	368 00	1114 57	50 00	49 88		
31500 00	150 00	2	10	3478 66	487 60	1495 33		66 04	3 00	3 00
2490 00	12 00	6	8	1271 62	183 08	701 44		24 80	12 00	7 00
835 00	4 00	4	12	717 75	287 50	474 54		38 92	12 50	2 00
360 00	50	5	6	499 00	131 56	309 93		17 80	10 00	3 00
		2	8	336 50					6 00	
5000 00		2	3	311 72	169 26	381 42		22 90	3 00	50
1400 00	12 00	3	4	439 50	97 98	362 17	25 00	13 86		
2130 00		2	8	417 18	144 90	230 90	25 00	19 48		
900 75	8 00	2	8	355 00	93 38	152 74		12 60	6 00	3 00
66583 25	371 00	84	162	15133 29	3353 86	8823 81	175 00	452 50	131 00	50 50

COUNTY.

1935 00	61 00	4	12	675 35	159 16	326 4			7 00	
2735 00	12 00	3	18	537 30	177 10	397 89			20 50	8 00
946 00	37 00	4	10	559 50	169 74	344 84			14 00	
4470 00	35 00	5	7	936 00	226 78	425 45			16 00	5 00
1453 00	4 00	7	7	572 00	176 64	311 59	19 20		13 00	5 50
1405 00	8 00	3	6	420 75	89 70	230 54			13 00	4 50
9380 00	81 00	8	26	3273 40	569 45	1927 83			29 00	23 00
1387 00	5 00	3	5	397 25	120 98	235 71			9 50	2 50
2020 00		6	14	932 50	193 66	665 75			13 50	5 00
1278 00	17 00	2	6	281 91	73 60	202 16				
2150 00	31 00	7	11	667 98	156 40	327 00			20 00	5 00
1000 00	15 00	3	5	362 16	98 44	188 13			2 50	
1532 02	35 00	7	13	739 37	224 48	291 55			13 50	7 00
5680 00	18 00	11	15	1435 52	323 84	777 35			17 50	11 50
2580 00	8 00	5	11	663 75	171 12	434 54	76 00		20 00	
		7	17	1308 09	285 20	659 26			15 00	16 00
40001 02	367 00	85	188	13762 83	3216 32	7745 82	95 20		224 00	93 00

CALHOUN

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes
Albion,	5	2	595	521	8.2			$1128 90	$ 72 83	$1138 21
Athens,	5	2	290	268	8.2		264	382 84	185 66	339 15
Battle Creek,	6	3	385	347	8.1		241	544 83	351 03	92 84
" (City,)	1		1013	1036	9.7		400	1781 91		3330 29
Bedford,	7	2	374	298	6.4		63	576 06	271 32	182 89
Burlington,	4	1	291	221	6.6	316		372 09	121 54	220 50
Clarendon,	4	2	356	346	7.7		500	503 96	67 80	19 04
Clarence,	6	2	369	271	6.1	487		343 63	115 51	57 83
Convis,	6		314	262	7.5		458	396 18	193 55	152 35
Eckford,	7	2	347	339	7.1		434	785 18	158 93	236 60
Emmett,	7	3	485	495	6.6		315	948 90	246 13	632 58
Fredonia,	5	4	360	305	6.5		328	613 95	93 12	30 00
Homer,	4	3	359	302	8.		458	596 59	372 16	138 88
Lee,	5	4	388	326	5.8		48	321 26	104 04	362 62
LeRoy,	7	2	353	328	7.3		38	429 28	331 15	431 87
Marengo,	6	1	285	245	7.		481	673 59	114 67	70 50
Marshall,	3	3	260	265	8.		156	682 63	20 00	150 57
" (City)		1	1112	750	10.		350	1843 88		2119 23
Newton,	3	6	354	294	7.		483	399 25	251 80	103 24
Pennfield,	7	2	350	306	5.5		212	503 68	169 81	303 75
Sheridan,	6	2	458	323	6.6		271	543 24	280 16	182 04
Tekonsha,	5	2	358	287	7.	636		439 76	126 67	179 25
Total, 22	109	49	9456	8135	7.3	1439	5501	$15011 60	$3697 96	$10534 33

CASS

Calvin,	7	1	579	421	6.6	700		$ 650 65	$216 94	$934 25
Howard,	8		341	282	6.8	400		565 60	143 64	141 70
Jefferson,	6		379	256	6.		327	441 97	127 93	715 50
LeGrange,	5	3	538	493	7.1		265	1001 84	263 72	685 34
Marcellus,	6		255	215	4.7		314	308 61	83 00	224 58
Mason,	5		280	212	6.4		427	421 29	85 77	24 50
Milton,	5	1	233	205	7.		391	517 16	174 11	294 00
Newburgh,	5	2	304	201	6.3		272	230 76	124 59	329 24
Ontwa,	4	1	298	262	7.1		410	436 81	238 45	111 43
Penn,	6		496	325	5.6			631 65	38 39	88 50
Pokagon,	4	3	396	358	6.8		162	767 24	67 66	287 14
Porter,	11	1	615	648	6.1		506	837 15	349 87	181 04
Silver Creek,	7	1	741	591	6.6		281	1038 29	185 79	2452 99
Volinia,	7		307	250	5.8	600		458 20	58 26	493 50
Wayne,	5	2	359	305	7.3		439	643 29	141 12	83 25
Total, 15	91	15	6121	5024	7.4	1700	3794	$9000 54	$2298 84	$7347 96

CHEBOYGAN

Duncan,	1		37	25	7.		190	$190 19		$10 00
Inverness,	2		73	72	4.			288 63		22 00
Total,	3		110	97	5.5		190	$478 82		$32 00

CHIPPEWA

Saut Ste. Marie,	1		435	81	10.	237		$471 87		$250 00

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$2500 01	$	5	8	$1146 88	$286 04	$947 77		$	$	$
2372 00	13 00	5	7	584 75	133 86	150 94				7 50
2450 00		7	11	944 10	185 38	506 03		20 23	13 00	4 00
15000 00	150 00	2	11	3676 05	425 04	1356 88		46 47		
1800 00	7 00	6	11	814 00	191 44	576 06				9 00
1020 00	15 00	3	5	480 00	134 78	290 57		14 72	20 00	
1005 00	8 00	4	8	548 24	155 48	342 84		17 02	5 50	5 50
545 50		3	13	444 82	156 86	177 38		17 11	30 00	8 00
2240 00		5	7	643 00	160 08	381 62		17 52	20 00	17 00
1665 00	30 00	8	11	897 64	169 74	553 47		18 55		12 00
5180 00	5 00	9	9	1144 11	234 60	529 92		25 62	15 00	8 50
985 00	10 00	8	11	718 27	161 00	467 50		17 59	18 00	
1375 00		6	7	956 42	159 16	542 42		17 38		
1250 00	15 00	3	12	447 75	169 74	165 36		18 54		
83 00		6	11	805 75	146 74	329 00		16 03	7 00	
1250 00		7	7	680 75	133 86	693 92		17 34	26 50	12 50
2000 00		4	9	569 00	188 54	688 64		20 10	20 50	6 00
15000 00	1000 00	2	11	3396 54	574 54	1248 21		62 81	12 00	
1240 00	5 00	7	11	765 96	161 92	322 73		17 70		16 00
925 00	48 00	2	11	664 15	157 79	397 12				
2270 00	40 50	5	13	925 55	192 72	432 11		20 84		
1275 00		4	10	548 52	153 18	486 74		16 75		
63430 51	1346 50	111	214	21802 25	4428 50	11587 23		402 32	187 50	106 00

COUNTY.

625 00	25 50	9	10	857 75	246 10	195 75		67 51		12 00
600 00		8	8	749 42	172 50			47 34	12 00	
1375 50	17 00	6	5	657 25	181 24	553 02		49 72	11 50	2 00
7135 00	75 00	8	9	1462 92	236 90	900 19		64 99		6 00
1750 00		3	7	374 30	98 90	350 95		29 30	8 00	6 00
1200 00	40 00	3	8	466 75	112 70	293 95		30 90	5 50	
1075 00	21 00	5	7	672 50	112 24	413 34		30 70	5 50	5 50
1305 00	8 00	4	10	447 25	134 32	280 17	5 00	36 85	9 00	
1950 00	36 00	4	7	716 62	126 50	540 10		34 70	18 00	4 00
1950 00	31 00	5	7	774 00	209 30	596 65		57 42	13 00	8 00
2295 00	12 00	6	9	729 30	201 02	816 59		35 15		6 00
2731 90	110 00	9	15	1188 03	278 76	547 45		76 48	22 00	7 00
2315 00	75	6	11	1940 64	339 48	397 92		93 13		
775 00	24 00	4	8	608 83	133 40	467 00		36 59		
2318 00	9 00	7	7	766 50	146 74	146 74		40 26	15 00	4 00
29392 40	409 25	87	128	12412 13	2730 10	6499 80	5 00	731 04	119 50	60 50

COUNTY.

	25 00	2		163 00	16 56	73 63	25 00	26 50	6 50	1 50
200 00	45 00	4		216 25	37 72	100 90		58 72	7 50	
200 00	70 00	6		379 25	54 28	174 53	25 00	85 22	14 00	1 50

COUNTY.

500 00		1	1	269 50	205 16	286 44			30 00	

CLINTON

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Bath,	5	4	273	230	4.8		233	$309 52	$66 09	$266 00
Bengal,	3	2	210	179	6.0		66	363 83		146 63
Bingham,	4	3	454	376	5 3		215	694 55	89 36	195 00
Dallas,	6		265	186	5.1		45	275 05	18 00	2 00
DeWitt,	5		333	311	6.6		150	369 46	4 98	20 62
Duplain,	7	2	362	335	5 6		183	503 07	164 68	434 20
Eagle,	7	1	327	292	5.4		145	353 29	72 30	38 63
Essex,	7		379	272	6.1		178	452 91	86 53	293 76
Greenbush,	9	1	391	304	5.6		98	463 64	62 00	232 48
Lebanon,	7		239	232	4.8		233	283 96	82 19	43 00
Olive,	5		169	140	6.3		181	267 50	45 06	22 81
Ovid,	5	4	364	275	6.5		159	458 58	151 77	45 78
Riley,	4	2	207	175	5.2		306	314 45	52 40	65 25
Victor,	6	1	196	210	5.0	500		230 98	123 78	298 00
Watertown,	5	1	256	258	6.0		289	453 54	38 96	477 93
Westphalia,	7	1	471	192	4.1			370 39	25 20	69 25
Total, 16	92	22	4896	3967	5.5	500	2481	$6164 71	$1083 30	$2651 34

EATON

Bellevue,	8	2	557	466	6.0	555		$784 56	$221 97	$457 22
Benton,	7	1	313	225	4.9		353	391 78	45 32	36 67
Brookfield,	6	2	291	246	5.3		130	266 83	115 08	22 15
Carmel,	7	2	566	488	6.6	451		1071 77	254 16	68 50
Chester,	7	1	314	303	5.6		425	391 86	69 08	223 93
Delta,	5	3	226	215	5.5		295	332 68	68 95	212 94
Eaton,	6	3	357	346	5.8	393		579 22	2 15	2 36
Eaton Rapids,	13	2	963	929	7.0		281	1454 68	140 76	686 10
Kalamo,	7	2	380	320	6.2		278	545 58	111 82	78 00
Oneida,	6	2	490	405	6.6		199	536 55	134 97	73 15
Roxand,	6	2	316	320	5.8		260	373 50	52 92	134 95
Sunfield,	5		109	118	5.4		99	196 37	62 55	180 00
Vermontville,	7	2	307	292	6.6	624		457 21	114 73	322 70
Walton,	5	2	363	353	6.3		220	551 81	70 59	165 00
Windsor,	8		301	264	4.9		338	391 54		130 07
Total, 15	103	26	5853	5288	5.9	2023	2878	$8325 94	$1455 05	$2793 74

GENESEE

Argentine,	5		329	210	7.0		72	$399 96	$ 60 00	$327 92
Atlas,	7	4	568	528	7.1		115	945 07	212 75	138 66
Burton,	7	3	364	303	6.0		244	652 79	28 52	80 89
Clayton,	4	3	280	251	6.7		319	467 62	83 63	180 95
Davison,	7	2	331	291	6.7	400		434 07	93 14	68 09
Fenton,	5	4	709	558	7.0		145	887 92	174 31	2014 56
Flint,	8	3	576	472	6.5		466	523 26	227 18	417 72
Flint City,	2	1	1.015	867	9.5		142	1.727 05		5817 12
Flushing,	8	3	495	460	5 6	322		598 07	154 64	162 75
Forest,	6		246	211	4.8		137	173 98		548 95
Gaines,	4	4	299	282	6.2		269	408 38	84 02	541 67
Genesee,	5	3	397	398	6 0		217	591 02	80 64	518 30
Grand Blanc,	5	4	473	406	7.1		203	811 36	86 18	216 25
Montrose,	4	2	159	142	5.5		263	206 93	45 12	490 19
Mount Morris,	2	3	257	228	6.5		207	347 35	50 00	107 50
Mundy,	5	2	386	322	6.0		224	480 20	34 23	235 83
Richfield,	8	2	368	338	5.9		225	405 10	143 04	3 5 46
Thetford,	6		318	238	6.2		311	324 19	39 52	191 05
Vienna,	4	2	309	301	6.8		122	408 32	80 41	45 00
Total, 19	102	45	7.879	6.746	6.5	722	3672	10544 64	1677 33	12478 86

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for visiting Schools.
$1145 00	$21 00	2	9	$385 39	$114 56	$176 60				
715 00	15 00	4	5	350 59	107 18	263 74				
1410 00		6	8	781 70	219 88	487 13			$10 25	$2 00
		5	4	412 40	106 26	169 37				
850 00	20 00	3	9	603 35	166 98	369 46				
1250 00	12 50	6	10	646 74	148 58	319 33			23 00	10 00
1525 00	19 00	6	7	512 42	135 24	318 52			15 00	
2006 23		5	8	577 00	165 14	323 78			10 50	50
906 00	23 50	4	13	621 42	164 68	226 05				
1028 00	6 00	7	6	394 92	116 84	177 53			12 00	3 00
678 00	22 00	1	10	284 25	75 44	95 81			11 00	1 00
1780 00	6 50	6	14	694 33	162 84	586 51	$117 30		15 00	12 00
580 00	6 50	6	5	340 00	108 56					
925 00	15 00	4	7	375 62	78 20	237 13				
1353 00	16 00	6	8	506 47	115 92	342 52			20 00	9 00
712 00	3 00	3	8	447 25	203 78	273 04			16 00	
16863 23	186 00	74	131	7933 85	2190 06	4366 50		117 30	132 75	37 60

COUNTY

5900 00	39 00	4	17	2345 07	244 26	540 50			16 00	10 50
780 00	4 00	2	12	375 61	122 36	296 75	49 46			
995 00	11 00	2	11	401 00	128 34	230 00			10 00	
372 00	38 00	7	12	1283 68	260 82	674 47			18 00	12 00
1505 00	49 50	5	9	483 84	143 06	135 33			23 50	13 50
1160 00	32 00	2	12	418 75	107 64	318 39	39 80		13 00	7 00
1613 00	15 00	5	11	573 37	174 26	608 59			6 00	5 00
5660 52	95 00	12	20	1940 47	444 82					
2700 00	29 50	4	12	668 88	169 74	315 18			16 00	8 00
2275 00	53 00	4	14	697 26	237 82	357 98			17 50	7 50
1635 00	5 00	5	10	464 33	148 58	228 42				
800 00		1	8	237 75	46 46	195 00			18 00	6 00
2500 00	33 00	4	13	607 61	135 24	350 41	35 04		13 00	
2035 00	7 00	4	11	650 99	143 06	349 48				
1315 00	15 00	4	10	433 75	178 48	290 91			11 50	7 00
31245 52	425 00	66	182	11601 36	2685 94	4891 41	124 30		162 50	76 50

COUNTY.

1519 00		4	4	488 50	130 64	269 05				
5060 00	9 00	10	12	1135 18	265 88	660 44			6 00	9 50
3710 00	3 00	3	14	664 00	163 30	558 37	150 00		26 00	8 00
850 00		3	10	482 22	130 18	299 25				8 50
775 00	24 00	3	15	563 61	156 86	301 30			9 50	9 00
10135 00		6	13	757 01	304 06	491 13	25 00		4 00	
2427 00	48 00	8	14	853 97	235 98	510 00	25			
17500 00	390 00	4	14	4484 33	465 98	1261 09				
1250 00	12 00	7	14	775 34	227 24	363 46				5 50
1380 00		2	7	255 62	82 34	212 07	50 00		6 50	1 00
1950 00		3	12	556 15	134 78	216 00				
1824 00		5	10	680 37	174 80	391 50	50 00		8 00	
2370 00	30 00	5	12	894 93	208 84	208 84	50 00		7 00	4 50
640 00		4	7	288 08	58 42	121 05	50		4 00	
1548 00		2	7	400 13	121 44	370 12			18 00	5 00
970 00		6	6	511 56	180 32	288 47				
1784 00	50	3	14	583 75	161 00	123 58			45 50	7 50
1050 00		3	9	412 15	139 84	256 90	64 22		23 00	8 60
1150 00		2	9	342 75	134 78	403 00			13 00	1 00
55887 00	516 50	83	208	15329 60	3476 68	7305 62	389 97		170 50	67 56

GRAND TRAVERSE

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township Libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Centreville,.....	3		62	26	4 5					$ 20 00
Megazee, ...	1		51	29	4.0	54		$135 33		
Peninsula,.....	4		141	88	3.3		68	68 00	$73 50	166 43
Traverse,.....	1		97	36	6.0		37	41 68	25 00	62 00
Whitewater, ...	2		49	34	3.5			102 26		
Total,.....5	11		400	213	4.3	54	105	347 27	98 50	248 43

GRATIOT

Arcada,.....	3	1	168	143	5.2		37	138 12	94 80	68 08
Bethany, ...	1	1	67	36	6.0		21	76 96		96 00
Elba, ...	1		28	23	3.0		36	11 46		5 00
Emerson, ...	2	1	58	42	4.7		36	60 46	16 42	53 67
Fulton,.....	5	2	215	205	4.5		53	266 77	90 97	81 37
Hamilton,.....	1		14	13	3.0	33		20 84		80 00
Lafayette,.....	3	1	44	34	3.7			26 37	13 00	80 50
Newark, ...	5		127	99	4.7		44	164 50	16 44	12 00
New Haven,.....	3	1	107	79	4.4		114	163 30		79 85
North Shade, ...	3		90	57	5.0		88	90 51		
North Star,.....	6	1	137	109	3.6		69	166 59	33 17	15 00
Pine River,.....	3	3	219	141	4 8		45	138 74	123 44	85 00
Seville,.....	3		65	51	3.3			97 32	49 67	19 47
Sumner, ...	4		78	67	4.0		20	29 04	39 50	53 50
Washington, ...	2		41	35	3.0		40	22 42		8 08
Total,.....15	45	11	1458	1034	4.2	33	603	1473 40	477 41	737 52

HILLSDALE

Adams, ...	8	2	583	500	7.7		356	871 21	166 69	504 46
Amboy, ...	8	1	319	287	5.3	364		421 41	47 22	473 14
Allen, ...	8	1	519	472	8.0		150	898 21	152 19	472 88
Cambria, ...	9	3	497	500	7.0		175	775 37	211 18	1.053 84
Camden, ...	11	2	613	572	6.9		214	748 24	123 28	63 87
Fayette, ...	1	3	491	317	8.4		413	987 34	1.040 10	342 15
Hillsdale, ...	3	3	898	573	6.7		170	1.706 02	285 48	1.142 00
Jefferson, ...	8	2	596	541	7.2		96	593 87	274 14	335 77
Litchfield, ...	5	4	572	580	8.0		617	859 32	457 08	271 16
Moscow, ...	4	3	494	424	8.3		25	736 02	25 10	309 04
Pittsford, ...	11		557	488	7.7		386	857 55	136 71	578 00
Ransom, ...	7		394	335	7.3		219	463 83	52 73	52 50
Reading, ...	10	3	631	537	7.3		180	1.156 09	325 14	329 49
Scipio,.....	8	2	417	372	7.0		298	606 14	166 95	387 31
Somerset,.....	6	2	404	353	7.1		360	601 85	251 16	299 26
Wheatland, ...	9	2	529	456	7.3		487	966 28	178 14	109 72
Woodbridge, ...	7	1	285	258	5.7	421		397 49	63 88	72 87
Wright,.....	8	1	428	419	6.4		264	739 11	41 48	126 31
Total,.....18	131	34	9227	7984	7.2	785	4500	14385 30	4198 65	6923 76

HOUGHTON

Copper Harbor,..	1		45	31	8.0			222 27		
Eagle Harbor,...	2		201	88	7.9			687 82		787 82
Hougton,.....	2		357	147	9.0			883 14		760 64
L'Anse, ...	1		121	27	7.0		24	157 74		75 00
Portage, ...	3		613	304	5.7	166		500 00		3500 00
Total,.....5	9		1337	597	7.3	166	24	2450 97		5123 46

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
180 00		1	2	56 50		61 52	30 00			
300 00		1		135 35	32 66	366 47	25 00			
15 00	5 00	1	3	135 50	49 68	18 72				
750 00			2	150 00	41 86	167 37	10 01			
100 00			2	88 01		97 89				
1345 00	5 00	3	9	565 34	124 20	712 05	65 01			

COUNTY.

750 00		3	3	284 78	62 10	119 60	59 60		6 00	3 50
425 00		1	1	108 00	39 10	79 00			6 50	50
75 00		2		36 00	11 50	19 00			8 00	
115 00			3	82 91	19 78	89 00			7 50	2 00
555 00		4	6	358 44	83 20	179 97			9 00	3 00
120 00			1	13 00	3 65	93 75	25 00		4 00	
175 00			3	71 25	15 18	97 51	25 00		5 00	
311 00		2	5	174 07	48 30	124 37			13 00	
274 00		3	3	199 75	46 92	108 82			10 50	2 00
110 00	5 00	1	2	96 50	22 08	138 00			12 00	3 00
435 00		1	7	193 00	55 66	135 07			15 00	8 00
935 00	5 00	5	5	271 28	72 68	148 40	74 20			
150 00			3	78 47	7 36	79 97	50 00		4 50	
325 00			5	123 50	29 90	80 00	20 00		2 00	
113 00	1 00		2		22 54	86 61			7 00	
4868 00	11 00	22	49	2050 95	540 04	1579 07	253 80		118 00	22 00

COUNTY.

2355 00	4 00	11	10	997 77	265 88	609 40			17 50	15 00
2252 00	11 00	3	13	411 62	132 48	264 40		9 95	14 50	4 50
2016 00	41 00	10	9	1083 30	211 60	625 34		15 60	33 00	16 50
3748 00	66 00	10	18	1052 95	234 14	543 58		17 55	20 00	9 00
2670 00	51 50	9	16	878 32	254 38	478 98		20 00	18 50	13 50
1725 00		3	11	1782 20	266 80	856 11	100 00	19 95		
7515 00	61 00	5	14	1933 69	375 36	1252 70		20 00	15 00	10 00
1315 00	50 00	7	14	881 33	264 96	211 00			25 00	17 00
3830 00	52 00	7	14	1179 11	262 66	600 00		19 98	12 00	6 00
1505 00	33 00	8	8	713 26	218 04	646 92		16 41		
2185 00	57 00	8	17	987 08	264 96	592 30				
2035 00		7	7	587 37	182 16					7 00
3041 00	63 00	12	11	1316 32	265 88					
2777 00	5 00	6	15	792 84	176 64	483 91		13 39		
2900 00	20 00	5	10	855 00	184 46	366 32		14 00	20 50	11 50
1225 00	50 00	9	14	1132 65	249 32	700 03		15 84	20 00	3 50
1145 00	17 00	2	13	452 25	117 76	305 00	30 00		16 50	8 00
2225 00	34 00	9	11	732 75	185 38	654 97		13 98	20 00	8 50
46464 00	615 50	131	225	17649 82	4112 86	9192 07	130 00	196 65	212 50	121 00

COUNTY.

1000 00		1	1	200 00	29 90	194 49		26 77		
500 00		3		530 00	51 06	687 82				
		4		660 00	123 74	770 64				
75 00		1		156 00	54 74	103 00		49 00		
1700 00	20 00	2	1	670 00	138 46					
4075 00	20 00	11	2	2396 00	397 90	1745 95		75 77		

HURON

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Dwight,	1		89	60	6.0		120	13 00		500 00
Huron,	3		137	61	4.5		63	105 98	81 25	440 76
Rubicon,	2		56	29	4.0	21		50 00	54 50	63 87
Sand Beach,	1		46	33	3.0		12			
Total, 4	7		319	180	4.1	21	195	285 98	135 75	1094 63

INGHAM

Alaiedon,	7	2	342	316	7.0		216	476 17	63 37	106 00
Aurelius,	6	3	428	398	6.3		187	552 37	75 58	111 71
Bunkerhill,	4	3	264	233	6.7		295	379 04	115 14	50 09
Delhi,	6	2	396	316	6.8		270	615 31	9 50	37 91
Ingham,	4	4	447	385	7.2		188	601 62	114 47	112 90
Lansing,	4	1	129	89	4.7		118	375 23	10 50	137 35
" (City,)		3	947	770	10.0			1334 00		1878 00
Leroy,	6	2	250	246	6.0			382 46	15 97	113 10
Leslie,	9	1	474	421	6.6	313		599 36	209 85	99 12
Locke,	5	3	453	426	6.8		336	415 65	84 36	120 55
Meridian,	6	1	304	288	5.7		276	364 45	70 27	700 69
Onondaga	8	1	386	380	6.7	500		559 06	184 42	195 05
Stockbridge,	7	1	352	297	6.4		260	494 72	205 24	187 40
Vevay,	4	4	525	543	7.1		144	752 77	236 98	410 45
Wheatfield,	4		167	166	7 3		175	258 35	25 74	10 00
White Oak,	6	2	280	249	6.3		217	321 22	213 79	136 44
Williamstown,	6	2	250	256	6.5	300		431 50	71 96	114 25
Total, 17	92	35	6394	5784	6.7	1113	2680	8913 28	1707 24	4520 92

IONIA

Berlin	5		230	209	5.8		51	268 89	30 92	69 45
Boston,	6	2	434	418	7.2		148	616 53	155 12	377 48
Campbell,	5		143	100	6.2	140		258 92	6 43	106 25
Danby,	6	1	274	189	5.4	242		285 86	37 04	99 17
Easton,	5		266	253	7.2	360		298 20	50 72	81 68
Ionia,	5	3	660	549	6.6	256		1.149 61	256 74	63 50
Keene,	6	2	460	362	7.2		28	491 32	172 28	10 00
Lyons,	8	2	737	633	7.0	175		755 18	368 71	924 29
North Plains,	7	2	338	352	6.4		241	523 45	231 40	63 00
Odessa,	5		161	123	5.0	220		205 71	39 07	2 73
Orange,	6	3	414	364	5.7	418		428 38	96 28	28 00
Orleans,	6	1	330	270	6.0	323		368 59	46 41	184 98
Otisco,	8	1	567	450	7.1		129	731 86	229 4	100 00
Portland,	5	4	510	507	6 5		153	652 31	440 67	976 76
Ronald,	8	1	313	357	7.0		299	445 79	179 89	259 14
Sebewa,	3	3	226	145	6.0		49	268 39	19 24	201 00
Total, 16	94	25	6063	5281	6.4	2134	1098	7745 98	2360 36	3547 43

ISABELLA

Chippewa,	2		50	39	5.0	13			15 50	149 50
Coe,	2	3	103	76	4.8	20		75 92	43 50	299 00
Isabella.	2		41	36	3.8			255 06	19 51	22 00
Total, 3	6	3	194	151	4.5	33		330 98	81 51	383 50

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Library.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$800 00	$40 00		1	$180 00	$39 10	$32 12				
1150 00	1 50		3	188 26	35 42	115 34	$15 00	$1 5	$4 50	$2 00
50 00			2	92 00		63 87				
300 00			1	65 00	51 52					
2300 00	41 50		7	425 26	126 04	211 33	5 00	1 54	4 50	2 00

COUNTY.

2025 00	16 00	3	15	553 44	145 82	310 41		4 02	28 00	10 50
1322 00	43 00	8	9	593 40	218 04	254 98		8 97	15 0[illegible]	5 [illegible]5
1995 00	14 00	5	10	479 93	112 24			3 0[illegible]	11 00	5 50
1625 00	4 00	4	9	553 25	167 44	395 64		4 67	11 0[illegible]	15 00
1350 00	77 00	6	12	674 68	188 14	405 24		5 19	[illegible]3 [illegible]	5 50
563 00	8 00	1	5	134 00	35 42	90 0[illegible]			6 [illegible]	4 50
10900 00	125 00	3	6	2421 00	413 08	925 6[illegible]		11 2[illegible]		
1900 00		1	14	435 25	124 20	2[illegible]5 .		3 4[illegible]		
3711 00	3 00	6	15	823 81	230 00	406 7[illegible]	25 00	6 3[illegible]	8 00	5 00
2000 00	12 00	3	12	598 23	178 94	2[illegible]2 53		4 9[illegible]	16 00	8 00
1248 00	15 00	4	7	570 0[illegible]	147 20	29[illegible]0		4 6[illegible]		2 00
2205 00		7	10	780 17	184 0[illegible]	393 00		5 0[illegible]	17 00	10 00
2000 00	18 00	4	11	632 56	157 7[illegible]	348 30		4 35		3 00
2370 00	55 00	6	12	891 41	228 1[illegible]	400 00			10 00	14 00
475 00		1	7	297 36	80 04	258 08		2 22		
1640 00	15 00	7	8	549 45	132 48	259 84		3 66		
901 50	16 50	3	7	408 00	99 36	270 00		2 74	5 00	
38230 50	421 50	72	169	11335 89	2842 34	5513 09	25 00	73 87	150 00	88 25

COUNTY.

1650 00	14 50	4	5	353 60	119 60	458 79			13 00	5[illegible]00
4655 00	17 00	5	14	930 59	188 14				30 50	8 00
500 00		2	8	236 50	60 72	206 69				2 50
487 00	4 00	1	10	351 18	117 30	238 00			18 00	8 00
1800 00	17 00	5	5	554 75	143 06	391 00			12 25	4 50
2325 00	6 00	7	12	1326 88	310 96	873 68				2 50
1435 00	3 00	7	9	606 94	208 38	292 94			4 50	3 50
5225 00	4 00	9	13	1272 82	317 4	438 70			16 00	7 00
3495 00		6	13	768 13	162 38	403 00			17 00	12 00
760 00		1	8	228 75	66 70	180 75			15 00	1 00
1485 00		8	8	336 14	195 04	371 73			9 00	2 00
1415 00	4 50	4	9	436 13	136 6[illegible]				13 50	5 00
2925 00	90 00	6	12	1164 42	281 98	603 45			20 00	
3800 00	20 00	4	13	1093 90	207 00	552 03				
1870 00	5 00	6	12	768 25	160 08	410 26			17 50	7 00
1250 00		4	5	460 19	93 38	175 01				1 50
35077 00	185 00	79	161	10787 15	2768 74	5596 02			186 25	69 50

COUNTY.

165 00	12 00		3	57 50		58 26			1 00	
537 00			6	150 25	22 54	102 43			5 00	2 00
254 00			2	64 75	5 06	737 52			3 00	
956 00	12 00		11	272 50	27 60	898 21			9 00	2 00

JACKSON

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole District.	Fractional District.	No. of children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Blackman,	7	2	374	370	6.4		84	$ 658 62	$106 71	$ 227 97
Brooklyn,	6	3	439	345	6.0		338	805 43	216 32	633 27
Columbia,	6		248	229	6.7		188	438 08	43 24	324 23
Concord,	5	3	350	354	7.0		287	642 08	264 89	24 23
Grass Lake,	9	3	627	545	7 7		264	1359 27	364 48	501 07
Hanover,	6	1	327	314	7.2		409	560 92	138 30	62 00
Henrietta,	6		258	225	7.3		271	331 91	134 89	31 87
Jackson, City,		2	1258	1006	10.5		375	3189 85		3978 45
Leoni,	9	1	529	443	7.2		171	954 22	34 57	113 49
Liberty,	6	2	349	374	7.1			456 72	203 10	71 25
Napoleon,	4	1	238	238	6.4		230	414 64	118 48	335 31
Parma,	6	3	658	602	7.2			1093 85	291 65	453 81
Pulaski,	6	1	371	374	7.0		85	583 64	188 51	541 06
Rives,	6	3	423	379	5.8		409	475 79	112 98	425 96
Sandstone,	4	3	335	316	8.3		188	513 14	200 27	211 90
Spring Arbor,	6		270	190	8.6		179	463 48	33 62	25 09
Springport,	6	3	382	377	6.8			528 07	253 84	150 03
Summit,	5	3	292	305	7.1		62	560 08	117 29	167 50
Tompkins,	7	2	321	315	6.1		313	561 42	133 18	105 75
Waterloo,	6	4	616	581	6.7		344	860 26	44 09	86 19
Total, 20	116	40	8665	7880	7.1		4196	15451 32	3000 41	8470 37

KALAMAZOO

Alamo,	5	2	273	242	6.3	325		381 47	227 76	170 62
Brady,	4	2	403	370	7.2		284	461 29	202 05	331 00
Charleston,	7		316	269	7.3		253	616 17	46 27	241 13
Climax,	7	2	448	363	6.8		315	506 92	127 82	97 00
Comstock,	8	3	730	732	7.4		184	1152 19	439 14	1044 40
Cooper,	6	1	406	308	7.2		287	655 53	234 78	134 15
Kalamazoo,	3	6	2036	1689	7.2		191	3139 46	99 56	10025 12
Oshtemo,	6	4	456	444	6.6		362	693 31	147 52	260 50
Pavilion,	6	1	316	160	6.3		31	445 78	127 60	368 00
Portage,	8	1	303	329	6.4		151	538 03	241 71	146 93
Prairie Ronde,	7		350	308	6.9		265	728 58	198 63	149 85
Richland,	8	1	473	345	7.3		357	797 62	107 65	128 27
Ross,	6	4	576	496	7.0		190	666 47	146 82	428 06
Schoolcraft,	6		437	379	8.4		100	995 97	253 46	312 66
Texas,	4	3	283	242	6.1		96	383 93	172 11	80 90
Wakeshma,	4	1	204	181	7.0		412	220 86		48 00
Total, 16	95	31	8010	6857	6.6	325	3478	12392 58	2772 88	13966 58

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$ 1975 00	$ 30 00	11	8	$ 746 50	$142 60	$ 629 43			$24 00	$18 00
3330 00	5 00	4	11	806 39	155 02	692 91	$ 69 29		41 00	20 00
1971 00		6	6	509 12	125 58	328 66			10 00	5 50
2500 00	14 00	8	7	901 75	160 08	543 84			6 00	
3250 00		8	20	1475 14	276 46	980 53	100 00		40 00	24 00
1910 00	6 00	5	10	680 00	150 42	422 00			15 00	5 00
1035 00		3	10	435 19	76 02	255 89			13 50	7 50
25500 00	550 00	3	18	4548 38	565 80	2624 05				
2605 47	67 00	7	11	904 50	239 66	551 31			8 00	10 00
1260 00		7	10	746 62	168 82	352 12				
1725 00	3 00	5	4	516 50	106 72	333 56			10 00	5 00
4575 00	46 00	8	14	1204 51	337 98	755 87				4 00
1244 50		6	6	735 75	166 98	455 29			12 00	10 00
2125 00	38 00	8	9	694 29	192 28	000 00			20 00	5 00
2500 00	31 00	5	10	721 02	147 20	899 37				
1575 00	5 00	5	7	486 38	120 06	500 00			6 00	6 00
3100 00	30 00	8	10	852 76	179 40	441 24				15 00
2000 00	20 00	7	12	667 70	147 66	813 41			16 50	
2310 00	25 50	5	12	655 36	150 88	400 00			7 00	5 00
2640 00	19 00	9	13	870 61	288 88	520 09			22 00	9 00
64930 97	899 50	128	207	19158 43	3898 50	12199 54	169 29		241 00	149 00

COUNTY.

1650 00	24 00	4	7	599 50	116 38	265 09			17 00	8 50
1500 00	9 00	6	7	606 53	162 84	287 46	84 29		20 00	8 00
1385 00	19 00	3	13		144 44	568 74			12 00	
1355 00	5 00	6	12	812 42	208 38	460 37			6 00	
3437 25	40 50	10	17	1736 57	360 84	851 39			20 00	8 00
2745 00	10 00	6	9	852 71	170 10	518 40			5 00	7 00
26325 00	147 00	7	25	4129 85	875 38	2600 00	259 00		25 00	
2665 00	28 00	7	14	830 72	198 26	518 34			14 00	10 50
800 00		4	10	583 40	136 62	315 62			22 00	
1825 00		7	11	768 47	153 18	385 05				
1925 00	20 00	7	6	875 00	154 56	620 55			15 00	
1510 00	33 00	7	13	754 14	187 22	606 64				3 09
2030 00	8 00	5	16	801 57	206 08	176 28			24 00	
4000 60	45 00	8	7	1189 44	201 94	933 39	93 39		8 00	
1750 00		4	9	534 96	114 08	365 15			10 50	
1200 00		2	9	364 35	89 70	147 63			14 00	3 75
56112 25	388 00	93	185	15289 63	3427 09	9620 60	427 68		212 50	48 75

KENT

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Ada,	7	1	363	342	7.1			$ 423 48	$ 272 02	$ 353 54
Algoma,	2	2	309	271	5.8	185		396 88	32 76	445 14
Alpine,	5	7	574	499	7.8		227	873 77	168 44	202 76
Bowne,	7		259	185	5.4		284	300 92	52 71	65 50
Byron,	6	1	341	225	6.4	421		342 62	65 56	136 70
Caledonia,	7		281	204	6.1			160 15	14 19	181 00
Cannon,	5	4	434	396	7.3		301	551 20	157 55	102 18
Cascade,	7	2	330	311	6.5	398		546 76	58 73	89 00
Courtland,	8		306	187	6.6			340 71	129 80	675 50
Gaines,	7		330	284	6.4		255	342 17	29 91	62 71
Grand Rapids,	8		334	305	7.5	316		636 65	93 21	677 50
" (City,)	1	2	2362	1693	10.0	650		6640 27		12163 36
Gratton,	4	2	342	270	7.1	375		410 01	70 99	103 94
Lowell,	6	2	370	318	6.2		145	679 38	57 19	872 02
Nelson,	4	1	148	122	6.3	140		137 96	68 29	203 25
Oakfield,	8	3	459	397	6.3		151	586 76	21 84	119 07
Paris,	8	1	427	352	7.5	455		641 73	202 73	310 40
Plainfield,	6	3	419	393	7.2		151	653 83	25 52	205 25
Solon,	2	2	106	55	5.2		112	90 91	3 71	368 10
Sparta,	6	1	258	216	5.2		195	304 58	134 69	197 29
Tyrone,	1	2	73	58	9.0	100		178 06	32 00	13 00
Vergennes,	7	3	546	443	7.7			565 13	192 68	108 40
Walker,	8	1	471	384	6.4	512		719 20	68 92	313 72
Wyoming,	6	2	440	374	7.5		252	575 31	122 98	463 78
Total, ...24	136	42	10281	8284	6.8	3552	2073	17097 74	2086 42	18433 19

LAPEER

Almont,	5	6	782	617	6.1	377		941 34	204 48	352 00
Allison,	3		70	58	4.0			93 06		
Arcadia,	1	2	124	96	5.4		48	152 06	14 60	197 57
Attica,	4	1	240	189	6.8		201	285 57	46 06	33 79
Burlington,	3		147	87	5.2	120		67 27	35 65	9 25
Deerfield,										
Dryden,	8	4	667	422	6.7		62	568 28	88 43	108 00
Elba,	5	3	277	253	6 8		272	319 57	72 70	50 51
Goodland,	5	1	210	149	4.4	112		172 12	32 39	79 72
Hadley,	6	1	432	381	7.4		137	563 88	166 90	177 95
Imlay,	3		223	147	7.0		206	203 38		90 00
Lapeer,	9	6	1072	929	6.3		469	1336 05	232 43	371 04
Marathon,	4	1	217	160	7.1		137	297 85	88 27	314 13
Metamora,	7	1	347	284	6.3			500 00		133 73
Oregon,	2	1	158	88	5.0		200	139 80	11 75	15 00
North Branch,	2	1	109	94	5.7	60		189 00	12 00	8 00
Rich,	1		16	24	4.0			20 50		5 00
Total, ...17	68	28	5093	3978	6.6	669	1732	5849 73	1005 75	1945 69

LEELANAW

Glen Arbor,	2		56		4.0	47			100 00	
Leelanaw,	2		194	131	8.5	135				250 00
Total, ...2	4		250	131	6.3	182			100 00	250 00

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$ 2350 00		4	11	$ 763 69	$153 64	$364 62		$91 15	$	$
1250 00	5 00	3	6	405 75	159 16	332 50		30 00	13 00	10 00
2525 00	16 00	8	15	1036 87	274 62	216 00			10 00	7 00
1550 00	22 00	3	7	416 47	108 10	200 40			6 50	
1026 00	1 50	4	7	428 51	126 96	126 12	25 00		16 00	12 60
		4	9	500 50	117 76	254 34				
1703 50	19 75	5	15	774 01	201 02	424 82			24 25	3 50
1125 00	40 00	4	11	711 62	140 30	406 46			12 00	8 00
1262 00	20 00	6	10	623 50	136 62				15 50	8 00
1245 00	10 00	6	8	562 12	126 50	320 89			14 00	4 00
2964 00	33 00	7	10	826 70	141 22	404 38				
19000 00	230 00	5	25	8353 00	980 72	5639 46			26 00	
850 00	25 00	5	7	530 25	153 64	380 00			6 50	5 00
1610 00	10 00	5	13	721 13	162 84				7 50	1 00
502 00		4	8	241 51	67 16	96 50			12 00	3 00
1815 00		5	17	703 15	183 08	383 38	1 00		17 00	4 00
2205 00	16 00	6	11	974 93	190 90	556 82	25 00		13 00	13 00
2000 00	21 50	6	13	812 37	184 00	447 92				
260 00	13 00	1	1	60 25	32 66	105 30			10 50	1 00
1310 00	5 00	1	10	443 10	108 10				13 00	3 00
100 00		1		210 00	28 98	107 50				
1770 00	26 00	4	15	915 90	221 26				9 00	3 50
1980 00		7	9	829 50	191 82	662 53	30 00		11 00	
2170 00	20 00	5	11	917 00	221 26	488 50				
52077 50	533 75	108	249	22593 83	4412 32	11898 44	81 00	121 15	226 75	86 00

COUNTY.

2810 00		8	15	1106 54	374 44	595 22			34 50	13 00
150 00	5 00		4	82 75	31 28	115 52	25 00		7 00	3 00
460 00	6 00		4	185 00	44 16	140 43			7 00	
655 00		3	7	392 88	115 46	296 17			10 00	4 00
250 00	6 50	1	4	105 88	42 32	62 56			5 00	2 00
					9 66					
860 25	1 36	1	3		302 22	216 78				3 00
770 25	5 25	4	8	418 50	112 70					
565 00			7	192 90	76 82	124 14			14 00	4 50
1305 00	10 00	6	9	655 25	190 44	472 83			13 00	8 00
450 00	10 00	1	5	252 75	81 88	168 46	42 11		15 00	
1480 39	14 88	11	19	1479 21	475 18	774 44	50 00		18 00	25 00
975 00		5	3	371 00	91 54	206 31			8 00	4 00
		5	10	555 75	156 40	400 00			9 00	4 00
600 60	50 00	1	5	116 07	69 00	127 32			10 50	2 00
215 00		1	4	135 00	48 76	119 20	25 00		3 00	
80 09			2	18 75						
11625 79	103 99	49	109	5957 73	2222 26	3819 37	142 11		145 60	68 50

COUNTY.

20 00		1		100 00					1 00	
530 00		2	1	582 00	123 74	71 36	35 00			
550 00		3	1	682 00	123 74	71 36	35 00		1 00	

LENAWEE

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts,	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Adrian,.....	8	5	571	549	7.6		564	$1555 36	$ 127 13	$ 229 38
" (City,)...	1		2247	997	10.0		574	3924 29		7600 00
Blissfield, ...	7	5	755	593	7.0		528	974 50	297 67	550 84
Cambridge,.....	5	2	373	334	7.5	600		661 74	41 50	517 58
Dover,.....	6	4	553	551	6.7		321	1121 63	55 94	46 38
Fairfield,.....	9	3	553	500	6.6	500		990 72	236 51	89 97
Franklin,.....	8	2	519	458	7.5		698	1059 74	169 23	419 44
Hudson,.....	11		893	723	7.1		584	1035 85	293 90	2507 18
Macon, ...	8	1	552	465	7.6		253	956 15	72 51	177 00
Madison,.....	5	2	357	294	6.8	624		965 49	19 50	128 06
Medina,.....	9	4	779	671	6.6		786	1326 56	17 78	95 75
Ogden, ...	7	2	384	370	6.6	554		690 29	71 76	182 39
Palmyra,.....	9	3	591	521	6.0	600		858 57	287 61	194 20
Raisin,.....	7	5	603	573	7.7		376	1263 95	96 22	530 25
Ridgway, ...	4	2	329	181	7.8	615		590 08	28 42	525 90
Riga, ...	4	1	215	159	5.4	650		196 29		186 00
Rollin, ...	5	3	536	493	7.2		409	971 76	29 35	1096 35
Rome, ...	9	1	555	444	8.4		344	1249 99	95 79	121 30
Seneca,.....	6	4	617	619	7.3		377	1071 04	282 72	312 85
Tecumseh, ...	8	1	1051	1112	8.7		808	2447 87	1173 00	5482 29
Woodstock,.....	7	1	350	314	6.8		355	619 60	158 92	150 50
Total,.....21	143	51	13383	10421	7.3	4143	6977	24527 47	3565 46	21043 61

LIVINGSTON

Brighton, ...	5	2	413	361	7.4	597		565 70	140 73	147 36
Cohoctah,.....	6	3	383	297	4.9		134	443 77	106 77	128 60
Conway,.....	3	4	301	324	5 6		334	415 57	56 28	39 80
Deerfield,.....	8	1	400	366	6.0		134	579 60	147 08	43 00
Genoa,.....	5	4	345	336	6.4	515		549 36	132 92	103 50
Green Oak,.....	6	2	345	329	6.7	489		531 99	299 04	53 00
Hamburg,.....	4	3	317	306	6.4		316	225 66	169 83	271 00
Handy, ...	8		339	274	6.6			283 25	118 10	83 23
Hartland, ...	5	2	392	315	7 7		60	559 88	76 37	114 59
Howell, ...	7	2	668	535	7.3		266	857 52	252 35	327 78
Iosco,.....	5		214	246	7.0		333	347 73	78 27	50 58
Marion,.....	5	5	485	384	6.7		440	691 98	179 89	95 23
Osceolo,.....	6	2	354	332	7.0		207	517 20	171 59	107 75
Putnam, ...	6	2	451	473	7.5		90	628 80	178 34	223 97
Tyrone,.....	7	1	371	395	8.1		165	555 22	202 23	77 19
Unadilla,.....	7	2	425	389	5.5		399	626 94	258 38	156 00
Total,.....16	93	33	6203	5862	6.6	1601	2878	8680 15	2420 07	2012 58

MACKINAW

Holmes,.....	2		250	213	5.0	406		444 64		312 92
Moran, ...	1		20	18	4.0				140 00	12 67
St. Ignace, ...	1		203	45	4 0			105 44		90 00
Total,.....3	4		473	276	4.3	406		550 08	140 00	415 59

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$ 2325 00	1 50	9	17	$1510 67	$266 84	$1474 51		$26 89	$18 00	$13 00
30000 00	150 00	6	13	5719 36	927 82	2996 47		93 68	30 00	9 00
4097 00	19 00	4	22	1280 75	323 28	769 88		32 65	4 50	
2425 00	10 00	8	13	680 77	170 20	470 19		17 18	15 00	8 00
2755 00	15 00	8	13	1084 72	250 70	832 89		25 31	11 00	6 50
2800 00	1 00	12	12	1180 40	250 24	888 28		25 26	23 50	9 50
3049 00	15 00	7	13	1150 85	231 38	912 00		33 92	7 50	4 50
5140 00	2 00	10	16	1458 60	338 50	1335 30		34 18		
1780 00	20 00	6	11	984 75	242 42	719 28		24 47	25 00	13 50
2100 00	30 00	6	7	784 85	175 20	1226 80		17 68	12 00	6 00
2705 00	55 50	8	18	1146 81	354 66	882 20		35 81	19 00	13 00
990 00	7 00	6	12	721 50	169 74	466 92		17 14	9 00	
2955 00	1 00	7	17	1133 89	240 58	663 56		24 27	28 00	18 00
4250 00	40 00	8	17	1254 38	275 54	1118 00		27 82	12 00	
1925 00		2	9	571 25	146 74	454 13		14 82	3 00	6 00
1150 00		2	8	295 50	92 00	235 83	30 00	9 29	9 00	
4047 50	15 00	7	13	898 56	199 64	772 12			16 00	
800 50	34 00	6	16	1175 02	268 20	1125 03		26 47		
4101 00	18 00	8	17	1320 58	281 98	969 55		28 41	25 00	10 00
30345 00	165 00	10	25	4514 25	488 06	2201 36	200 00	49 28	8 00	
1240 00		6	12	703 25	349 04	482 45		24 35		12 00
111380 00	609 03	140	298	29550 27	5928 48	19796 76	230 00	568 63	275 50	129 00

COUNTY.

1940 00	26 00	6	8	741 75	186 76	450 07	28 12			
665 00	13 56	5	8	553 58	172 04	286 35			10 50	
1330 00	33 00	5	10	428 17	151 02	297 47			10 50	7 00
1374 00	11 00	8	11	672 50	179 86	393 35			30 00	10 00
1435 00	20 00	6	7	699 01	157 78	309 20	12 00			
1400 00	5 00	8	8	796 00	160 08	414 92	25 00			8 00
1628 75	23 50	6	5	706 17	138 92	420 38	50 00		6 00	
		6	10	560 25	157 78					
750 00		6	7	773 96	165 60	510 54			11 00	6 00
4111 00	29 00	8	15	835 91	263 58	610 27			2 00	
1200 00		5	5	424 00	108 10	308 63				
2690 00	32 00	7	13	835 25	225 40	476 58			3 00	
1456 50	40 50	6	10	688 00	192 28	389 78			7 00	3 00
2175 00		5	11	784 04	190 44	406 24				4 00
1275 00	5 00	8	9	738 00	183 54	369 68			20 00	2 00
2650 00		5	9	1025 00	208 84	442 76			10 00	4 50
26079 75	238 56	100	146	11261 59	2842 02	6086 22	115 12		110 00	44 50

COUNTY.

1000 00	5 00	2		450 00	187 22	291 42		25 00	15 00	
			1	140 00		40 99			4 00	
200 00		1		105 00	71 30	30 00			10 00	5 60
1200 00	5 00	3	1	695 00	258 52	362 41		25 00	29 00	5 60

MACOMB

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Armada.....	4	6	519	487	7.2		253	$1089 98	$5 75	$322 87
Bruce,.....	9	2	642	523	7.7		285	1521 81	17 32	80 00
Chesterfield,.....	5	2	738	493	6.5		150	1017 67	60 28	649 00
Clinton,.....	7	1	1048	689	7.0	100		1562 51	6 25	1701 22
Erin,.....	6	1	758	374	6.8		214	810 42	8 00	351 64
Harrison,.....	2		208	66	7.6	419		275 49		28 38
Lenox,.....	6	2	474	371	6.8		375	582 18	52 71	65 20
Macomb,.....	5	5	603	494	6.7		279	780 47	81 03	271 80
Ray,.....	6	4	542	504	7 6		167	989 08	178 39	158 75
Richmond,.....	9	2	670	663	6.9		405	782 98	329 98	114 16
Shelby,.....	4	4	700	49-	7.4		281	1093 57	209 01	2515 00
Sterling,.....	4	1	278	219	6 2		151	433 06	47 19	364 14
Warren,.....	5		416	245	7.1	312		494 37	46 72	106 00
Washington,....	5	3	669	603	8.5		150	1632 44	219 50	294 30
Total,.....14	77	33	8256	6226	7.1	831	2710	13065 98	1282 13	7022 45

MANISTEE

Brown,.....	3		58	39	3.0	156		165 38		281 00
Manistee,.....	2		97	82	7.6		280	316 73	9 00	421 42
Total,.....2	5		155	121	5 3	156	280	482 1	9 00	702 42

MANITOU

Paine,.....	2		355	65	6.5		154	151 14	40 89	16 37

MARQUETTE

Marquette,.....	2		312	180	8.0	672		1880 04	73 12	1847 00

MASON

Summit,.....	1		31	22	3.0				22 75	103 03

MECOSTA

Green,.....	2	1	75	53	3.0	25		27 37	57 64	292 80
Leonard,.....	2		53	66	8.0			182 93		541 07
Total,.....2	4	1	128	119	5.5	25		210 30	57 64	833 87

MIDLAND

Ingersoll,.....		2	40	33	6.0			79 95		23 00
Jerome,.....	1		14	12	6 0	90		108 36		
Midland,.....	3	1	203	141	7.2		374	862 92	30 00	160 00
Total,.....3	4	3	257	186	6.4	90	374	1051 23	30 00	183 00

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for visiting Schools.
$ 1920 00	2 50	7	14	$ 939 63	$251 16	$ 803 46			$13 50	$
2850 00	80 00	9	16	1418 68	283 82	1394 94				4 00
2415 00	24 00	5	9	1156 50	347 30	794 50				
10195 00	100 00	6	11	2123 38	466 90	1095 61			18 00	3 00
1062 00	42 00	5	7	808 95	341 78	419 67			30 00	16 00
275 00			4	186 00	95 22	180 27			5 00	2 00
1790 00		4	10	611 25	210 68	424 18			8 00	9 00
2275 00	10 00	8	11	1025 90	292 56	571 88			13 50	
1350 00		10	11	1085 90	264 04	749 53			8 00	1 00
2905 00	25 00	3	22	1157 27	310 04	517 07			28 50	16 50
2525 00	10 00	6	10	1424 75	332 58	870 63				
1875 00		3	5	446 25	120 98	457 11			5 00	3 50
700 00		2	7	458 65	199 64	294 73			12 00	4 00
5175 00	100 00	6	7	1414 50	290 72	290 72				
37812 00	413 50	74	144	14256 61	3807 42	8864 30			141 50	59 00

COUNTY.

256 00		2	1	198 00	14 72	175 38	25 00			
1100 00			2	368 00	35 42	264 76	25 00			
1356 00		2	3	566 00	50 14	440 14	50 00			

COUNTY.

700 06			2	192 00	89 24	56 79			6 00	5 00

COUNTY

9100 00	75 00	3	4	1001 00	105 09	1709 86				

COUNTY.

100 00	15 00		1	22 75		225 91			2 00	50

COUNTY.

335 00			3	84 50	17 48	299 61	50 00		8 00	
1525 00		1	2	152 00	17 02	322 58	90 00		6 00	
1860 00		1	5	236 50	34 50	622 19	140 00		14 00	

COUNTY.

200 00			2	72 84	16 56	88 39				
			1	96 00	7 36	216 24	54 06		12 00	
975 00	39 00	2	5	666 50	85 56	1019 89	254 97	20 00	18 00	8 00
1175 00	39 00	2	8	835 84	109 48	1324 52	309 03	20 00	30 00	8 0

MONROE

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Ash,	9	2	741	534	6.5		149	$ 799 61	$ 19 87	$403 21
Bedford,	7		397	268	5.1	469		494 84	61 91	414 51
Dundee,	8	2	621	540	6.8	579		873 11	203 48	496 19
Erie,	6	1	585	327	7.7		375	738 30	27 05	388 06
Exeter,	3	3	308	253	5.6		261	262 86	1 62	82 58
Frenchtown,	8	2	670	450	5.8	450		751 86		56 00
Ida,	5	2	290	191	4.9			418 46	53 87	59 81
La Salle,	8		487	370	6.3	502		629 49	29 45	42 89
London,	5	3	333	291	5.6		517	470 72	13 73	253 25
Milan,	6	1	409	380	7.8		494	521 40	145 53	521 40
Monroe,	4	1	360	167	5.5	401		595 24		38 98
Monroe City,	1		1266	664	9.5	300		2320 34	56 92	360 00
Raisinville,	8	2	619	484	7.2	300		961 15	56 59	182 88
Summerfield,	4	2	340	279	6.0	631		446 02	107 35	341 63
Whiteford,	6	2	417	265	6.7			250 64		250 62
Total, 15	88	23	7843	5463	7.1	3532	2296	10533 64	777 37	3890 99

MONTCALM

Bloomer,	6		221	160	4.9	233		312 02	23 47	88 68
Bushnell,	5	1	228	165	6.0		194	246 87	45 82	8 00
Cato,	2		56	47	3.5	72		128 11		45 00
Crystal,	4		69	51	3.4			11 50	12 50	66 50
Eureka,	5	2	350	341	7.0		45	471 53	293 23	261 66
Evergreen,	1		20	16	6.0	121		41 26		
Fairplain,	6		164	140	4 7		145	240 56	77 83	136 88
Ferris,	3		39	20	3.5			17 50	25 75	200 00
Montcalm,	1	1	47	37	6.5		105	136 37		17 00
Pierson,	1		25	14	3.0			75 00	13 70	95 00
Sidney,	1		38	21	5.0		100	106 42		
Total, 11	35	4	1257	1032	4.9	426	589	1787 14	491 75	918 72

MUSKEGON

Cazenovia,	6	1	219	2 8	4.8	148		198 26	32 75	134 81
Dalton,	1		11	6	3.0					225 00
Moorland,	1		17	15	6.0				39 00	
Muskegon,	3		308	257	7.0	274		881 33		779 69
Oceana,	2	1	40	27	3.0	100			45 50	
Ravenna,	4		141	103	4.6		145	185 33	23 00	271 43
White River,	2	1	71	65	6.0	56		117 33	60 48	211 48
Total, 7	19	3	807	686	4.9	578	145	1382 25	200 78	1622 41

NEWAYGO

Ashland,	3		101	110	5.8		127	98 12	64 25	136 00
Big Prairie,	1	1	101	74	7.0	87		241 00	20 00	35 00
Bridgton,	1		18	14	6.0			130 00		
Brooks,	1		151	147	8.0			345 78	148 00	554 88
Croton,	5	2	239	198	5.5		19	309 07	162 48	180 25
Drayton,	3		85	72	3.7			60 28	27 12	136 24
Ensley,	2		32	12	3.4	31		64 20	9 00	9 00
Everett,	1		25	20	4.0	73		46 75		
Fremont,	3		77	63	3.7	19		81 41	51 60	50 50
Total, 9	20	3	829	710	5.2	210	146	1376 60	482 45	1101 87

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$ 3210 00	$ 15 00	5	16	$ 863 93	$ 301 76	$		$30 96	$	$
1855 00	1 00	5	8	630 25	179 86					
2000 00	15 00	6	12	880 95	284 74	683 08		27 85	10 50	6 50
1561 00	52 00	4	11	880 55	258 06	479 21		25 24	10 00	6 50
1155 00	15 00	3	8	356 19	135 24	278 45		13 23		3 00
720 00	10 00	5	9	888 13	203 14	565 70		29 00	9 00	4 00
1275 00		5	7	491 64	130 64	282 52		12 78	14 00	9 50
650 00	61 00	3	12	510 18	234 60	441 13		22 95	15 00	8 90
850 00		3	11	591 50	160 54	280 33				
1060 00	31 50	3	9	675 10	200 56	340 20		8 28		
1150 00	18 00	2	5	479 07	151 34	443 50		21 86	6 00	
16000 00	100 00	2	6	2987 00	575 46	1744 00		29 00	12 00	
1940 00	16 00	8	11	1038 53	326 60	326 60		32 00		
1225 00	15 00	3	9	533 43	158 70	350 96		15 52	9 00	
800 00		7	8	764 00	193 66	436 00				4 00
35451 00	349 50	64	142	12480 45	3594 90	6651 68		268 67	85 50	41 50

COUNTY.

995 00		3	8	284 11	86 02	170 32	25 00		12 12	6 00
180 00	9 00	1	11	269 88	94 30	163 77			9 50	1 50
150 00			2	58 00	21 16	448 88	35 00		12 00	1 00
225 00			4	77 50	11 50	88 00			12 50	3 50
1605 00	35 00	4	8	710 42	167 90	141 00		14 37	30 00	15 00
180 00			2	52 80	7 36	69 16	15 00			
929 00		1	8	264 00	75 90	144 50			8 75	1 00
660 00			2	16 25	6 44	216 00			6 00	
130 00		2	2	135 25	25 76	173 57	25 00	3 03	13 25	3 50
150 00			1	19 50						
20 00		1	1	49 25	13 34	93 09			7 00	
5224 00	44 00	12	49	1936 96	509 68	1708 29	100 00	17 40	111 12	31 50

COUNTY.

851 00		3	10	371 75	106 72	146 10			7 50	
			1	19 50					4 00	
75 00			2	39 00					50	
1000 00	5 00	2	3	1007 82	150 88	720 00	25 00		27 00	3 00
200 00			2	45 50	15 64				8 00	
700 00			6	176 64	58 88	164 65			4 00	
710 00			3	174 75		138 35			2 50	
3536 00	5 00	5	27	1834 96	332 12	1169 10	25 00		53 50	3 00

COUNTY.

355 00	2 00		5	156 75	40 94	107 69	25 00		2 00	
162 00		2	3	241 00	50 60	240 00	50 00		4 00	1 00
250 00			2	80 00		130 00				
1000 00	56 75	2	3	618 73	65 75	296 61	25 00			
1585 00	5 00	5	7	485 25	106 72	177 00				8 00
75 00			4	103 65	30 36	180 13	25 00		2 00	
240 00		2		52 50	6 44	82 84	25 00		12 00	
			1	24 00	11 50	240 70			3 00	50
300 00	29 00	3	2	157 48	19 32	90 69			4 00	50
3967 00	92 75	13	27	1899 36	331 66	1545 67	150 00		27 00	10 00

OAKLAND

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Addison,	4	2	328	352	7.7		148	$530 90	$ 24 00	$301 25
Avon,	8	3	563	513	6.7		430	1135 79	283 71	544 67
Bloomfield,	6	5	782	654	8.0	706		1640 77	41 53	224 81
Brandon,	4	4	526	467	7.1		195	659 43	110 19	459 41
Commerce,	6	5	509	472	7.7		342	939 53	320 69	490 44
Farmington,	5	5	659	600	8.0	1000		1569 32	85 84	112 70
Groveland,	7	1	396	362	8.0		303	500 11	145 66	51 97
Highland,	4	2	390	322	7.1		360	673 54	13 77	286 20
Holly,	7	2	532	401	7.5		101	509 47	186 46	321 88
Independence,	8		547	351	7.5		385	936 69	65 25	36 00
Lyon,	7	1	406	396	8.6		283	884 38	81 83	25 00
Milford,	9	2	656	617	8.0	640		1076 93	356 77	117 77
Novi,	5	6	527	538	7.7		331	1293 44	139 55	216 55
Oakland,	3	4	374	314	8.0		411	854 09	5 00	133 89
Orion,	8	2	493	418	7.0			866 09	170 91	564 59
Oxford,	3	3	493	413	8.2		383	773 10	114 73	173 46
Pontiac,	9	1	1263	978	7.9		532	2763 14	86 76	2780 90
Rose,	5	2	429	373	7.9		398	667 87	59 90	295 21
Royal Oak,	4	3	428	379	7.1	840		826 51	117 85	69 84
Southfield,	7	3	531	480	8.0		799	1180 49	163 33	66 10
Springfield,	9	2	540	505	7.7		367	843 66	174 42	505 70
Troy,	8	3	535	493	7.0		479	1273 86	105 82	377 60
Waterford,	5	4	467	413	7.6		379	1009 92	142 57	64 28
West Bloomfield,	5	2	323	278	7.9		462	710 18	74 68	105 50
White Lake,	6	2	404	298	7.0		240	692 78	98 29	99 18
Total, ...25	152	69	13101	11387	7.2	3186	7868	25111 99	3169 51	8434 77

OCEANA

Benona,	3		47	33	3.0	14		41 00	70 67	161 16
Clay Banks,	3		68	50	5.7			69 00	43 25	62 45
Elbridge,	2		41	12	6.2			8 28		85 00
Pent Water,	1		33	15	3.0			16 10	23 91	
Total, ...4	9		188	110	4.5	14		134 38	137 83	308 61

ONTONAGON

Greenland,		1	105	89	8.5	82		493 60		100 00
Ontonagon,	1		305	192	9.0		560	769 50		1559 76
Pewabic,	1		?					413 8		413 81
Rockland,	1		370	263	9.0			1098 39		800 00
Total, ...4	3	1	792	544	8.8	81	560	2775 30		2873 50

COTNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
600 00	10 00	4	8	$ 543 98	$ 153 64	377 29		33 40	$13 00	$12 00
3335 00	5 25	9	16	1499 98	275 08	985 58		59 80	18 00	10 50
5170 00	37 00	9	14	1599 45	327 52	996 63		71 20	22 00	
1508 00	15 00	8	9	775 29	243 34	439 12		52 90		
3050 50		6	13	1166 36	247 02	725 90		53 70		
3030 00	16 00	10	11	1572 66	313 26	1135 74		68 10	12 00	
1350 00		4	11	611 50	178 94	297 16		38 90		
1630 00	25 00	6	4	631 55	176 18	520 26		38 30		
1870 00	1 25	7	12	894 48	239 26	482 29		32 00	15 00	5 00
1865 00	12 00	9	9	892 25	230 00	762 19		50 00	11 00	2 50
1406 25		7	10	964 64	187 22	838 50		40 70	17 50	10 50
4670 00	47 00	10	11	1526 03	310 04			67 40		
2095 00	15 00	11	13	1380 68	241 50	1001 52		52 50	21 00	8 00
1865 00	67 00	7	9	749 25	182 62	734 25		39 70		
2971 50	35 50	6	13	923 54	209 76	656 33		45 60		
2265 00		5	8	723 25	218 04	668 72		47 40		7 00
9060 00	74 00	10	18	3773 76	571 32	2480 29		124 20	10 00	
2564 00	5 00	8	10	701 85	193 66	469 45		42 15	18 25	4 50
1790 00	2 00	6	8	863 12	204 70	621 81	25 00	44 50	20 00	9 50
3210 00	29 00	8	10	1236 00	260 36	852 55		56 60	7 00	14 00
3875 00	39 00	6	12	1035 00	245 64	557 29		53 40		
2800 00	6 00	8	14	1292 80	248 40	1025 46		54 00	11 00	4 00
1750 00	55 00	7	11	1060 50	225 86	714 00		49 10		1 00
2525 00		6	7	764 75	158 18	800 44		33 30	17 50	
2625 00	18 00	5	17	784 88	204 24	463 83		44 40	6 00	
67880 25	514 00	182	278	27954 55	6040 72	18606 62	25 00	127325	219 25	90 00

COUNTY.

275 00	6 00	1	2	109 50	11 04	459 00		7 45		
255 00			4	102 00	24 84	294 30		26 08	6 00	
75 00			2	56 50	8 28	110 00		13 87		
			1	23 91	16 10	92 61		10 87	1 50	
605 00	6 00	1	9	291 91	120 52	955 92		58 27	7 50	

COUNTY.

200 00			1	290 00	48 30	445 30				
4000 00	150 00	1	2	1192 00	151 80	618 32	100 00			
	10 00				3 68	413 81				
		2	2	766 67	125 58	1098 39				
4200 00	160 00	3	5	2248 67	329 36	2575 82	100 00			

OTTAWA

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes
Allandale,	2		61	64	7.0	260		$166 88	$	$ 22 00
Blendon,	2		55	54	5.5	252		100 93	6 75	265 00
Chester,	6	2	292	249	5.0		184	362 59	61 20	269 99
Crockery,	5		178	140	6.0		104	247 05	15 50	280 38
Georgetown,	9		264	220	6.4	314		402 40	31 61	
Holland,	4	1	579	358	8.3	236		591 24	1 11	702 91
Jamestown,	5		163	137	5.6	250		221 37	18 00	167 92
Olive,	1		11	22	3.5	31			11 00	33 00
Ottawa,	2		335	202	8.1		209	801 81		2240 76
Polkton,	7	3	367	326	5.6		256	465 06	115 24	358 88
Robinson,										
Spring Lake,	2		142	115	6.5			276 93	25 00	386 00
Tallmadge,	6	1	412	302	7.0		164	522 21	158 18	904 67
Wright,	8	1	554	479	6.1		315	485 38	181 79	345 75
Zeeland,	3	3	495	355	8 0	494		544 66		740 82
Total, 15	62	11	3908	3023	6.3	1827	1233	5188 50	625 38	4718 08

SAGINAW

Birch Run,	7		254	186	5 8		240	256 14	77 22	161 75
Blumfield,	3		175	90	4.0	152		184 80		37 67
Brady,	4		68	69	4.0			111 00	15 00	48 00
Brant,	2		25	29	3 0	33		115 00	7 68	57 00
Bridgeport,	4	1	206	130	4.6	283		69 34	19 50	295 63
Buena Vista,	2		82	63	6.0		383			108 00
Chesaning,	3		156	118	6.6		242	204 72	21 00	146 95
E. Saginaw City,	1		801	425	9.6			1402 33	138 55	1893 83
Frankinmuth,	5	2	378	163	3.4	95		339 06	24 00	124 00
Fremont,	1		10	10	3 0	65		18 92		110 00
Maple Grove,	3		42	23	3 0		31	10 76	14 33	70 50
Kochville,	3		172	59	3.0			134 10		260 00
Saginaw,	4		233	139	6.7		384	432 83	8 44	390 00
Saginaw City,	1		586	403	9.0		54	984 39		300 00
Spaulding,	1		64	45	8.7			125 32	17 64	
St. Charles,	3	1	153	186	6.3	115		150 00		188 00
Taymouth,	5		158	102	3.9		82	238 83		103 00
Thomastown,	3	2	145	94	4.2	143		337 15		490 85
Tittabawasse,	3	2	172	149	6.6	394		192 19	12 89	451 77
Zilwaukie,		1	92	42	6.0		100	84 21		11 00
Total, 20	58	9	3972	2525	5.4	1280	1516	5891 09	456 25	5247 95

SANILAC

Austin,	1	1	62	34	3.5	32		94 50	1 00	96 00
Bridgehampton,	4		97	63	4.2		25	74 82	12 00	79 71
Buel,	2		50	27	6.0	62		71 89	13 00	109 25
Delaware,	4		134	89	3 0		85	121 22	4 03	136 00
Forester,	2		100	81	5 5		100	208 00	1 75	85 00
Fremont,	3		77	58	4.5	40		111 51	48 00	95 00
Lexington,	10		718	534	7.3		367	774 93	293 06	222 40
Marion,	3		60			47				279 00
Marlett,	1		22	12	4.0			32 30	50	23 17
Sanilac,	7		410	220	5.2		298	301 19	113 16	689 67
Speaker,	2		78	21	4.0	60		38 00		30 00
Washington,	1	1	45	38	4.5	124		231 56		135 00
Worth,	5	3	570	487	6.3	440		619 62	49 79	45 00
Total, 13	45	5	2423	1664	4 8	805	875	2619 54	536 29	2025 21

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$ 310 00	$	4		$ 156 00	$ 23 92	$140 70	$		$ 4 00	$
700 00		1	2	177 75	35 42	115 02	10 00		11 00	1 50
1650 00	18 25	4	10	452 65	131 56	73 52			9 75	4 50
1620 00		1	6	268 50	72 21	179 25				
940 00		2	13	476 49	124 20	273 20			12 00	3 50
1590 00	54 00	2	4	1161 84	233 22	370 60				
60 00	24 50	2	7	286 50	60 26	165 44	10 00		10 50	7 50
			1	26 00		144 60			9 00	1 00
1000 00	50 00	1	2	840 00	133 40	634 36				
3155 00		8	8	754 07	150 88	393 27			15 00	3 00
					5 98					
1400 00		1	2	399 00	74 98	226 66	25 00		7 00	
3150 00	51 00	3	10	747 20	183 08	340 00			8 50	
1103 00	12 75	7	9	359 76	223 56	293 38	48 88		24 50	15 00
810 60	92 50	4	3	889 74	213 90	330 56	25 00		8 00	3 00
17398 00	303 00	40	77	6995 50	1666 58	3680 56	118 88		119 25	39 00

COUNTY.

1235 00		2	9	361 29	119 14	141 25		1 90	9 75	2 50
300 00	85 00	1	2	167 84	74 52	152 00	25 00	1 20	6 50	
970 00			3	82 25	19 35	200 00		42	11 00	2 00
35 00			2	37 50	3 68	161 00			9 00	
525 00		1	5	189 00	69 92	173 84	25 00		8 00	4 00
450 00		1	3	183 00	29 44	235 00		47	5 00	2 00
1445 00			6	268 50	64 86	170 00		1 16	15 50	10 00
2500 00		1	4	1753 44	333 50	1008 82	100 00	5 33		
400 00	22 00	2	3	309 90	112 14	226 82		2 25	13 50	3 50
500 00			1	23 00		136 00	25 00		2 00	
96 00			3	29 33	5 25	104 00	25 00	09		
330 00	20 00		2	97 50	47 84	122 14		97		
1000 00		3	4	409 00	77 28	448 00	100 00	1 46	6 00	2 00
1500 00		2	5	1124 66	251 16	733 23		4 03		
420 00			3	113 00	21 16	104 16	25 00	36	3 00	
500 00		4	2	348 00	48 30			91	6 00	2 00
320 00			5	211 50	61 64	177 14	25 00	6 22	8 00	7 00
395 00		3	3	287 50	49 68	298 97		3 98	13 80	5 00
755 00		2	6	202 50	63 94	160 00	25 00	1 06	17 50	4 50
300 00	5 00		1	100 00	31 28	52 55	25 00	48	2 00	
13976 00	132 00	22	72	6298 48	1484 42	4864 95	400 00	32 28	135 75	44 50

COUNTY.

150 00			2	95 50	25 30	105 14		1 00	4 00	
320 00		1	3	179 31	48 3	150 00			12 00	
75 00		1	2	176 50	10 58	86 31	25 00	46	10 50	1 50
475 00	50 00		4	124 50	47 84	89 16				
875 00	22 00	1	2	127 25	31 28	128 00	25 00		3 00	
310 00		1	1	132 00	17 48	136 51	25 00	10 00	6 00	2 50
3615 00	55 00	8	14	1099 06	312 80	279 93		13 60	14 00	
						216 00	30 00		5 00	
30 60		1		32 00		46 50			4 50	50
860 00	2 00	5	6	640 00	174 34	241 00				
64 50			1	52 00		130 93			5 00	
270 00		1	2	113 00	23 00	250 45	25 00	11 00	9 00	3 00
1140 00	16 00	3	10	740 5	251 62	198 47		10 94	13 00	8 50
7984 50	145 00	22	47	3511 71	967 84	2058 40	130 00	47 00	86 00	16 00

ST CLAIR

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township Libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Berlin,.....	7	1	400	347	6.4		455	501 55	75 81	65 82
Brockway, ...	3	1	277	212	8.2		159	412 20	84 25	55 00
Burchville,.....	10		636	458	6.3		239	594 15	81 94	240 70
Casco,.....	4		302	118	5.2	370		222 12		194 80
China, ...	6	1	473	396	6.9	343		612 84	34 45	12 77
Clay,.....	5		410	324	5.8	496		397 68	75 06	489 61
Clyde, ...	4	3	407	339	6.1	300		382 10	167 95	410 86
Columbus, ...	8		421	187	5.2			208 13	48 07	101 19
Cottrelville,.....	3	1	505	281	7.2		412	636 46	110 60	59 00
East China,.....	3		158	93	5.7		195	292 10		18 00
Emmett,.....	3		80	67	4.5		4	74 86	58 50	84 96
Greenwood, ...	5		214	125	4.7		8	166 53	11 55	230 56
Ira,.....	5		485	257	8.0			437 00		601 75
Kenochee,.....	7		325	190	5.4		164	291 35	84 54	225 00
Kimball,.....	3	1	253	187	6.7	238		369 15	32 00	96 60
Lynn,.....	1		35	35	3.0	100		65 00		55 00
Mussey,.....	4		132	148	6.0	148		205 86	32 00	205 00
Port Huron,.....	6	3	468	375	6.0	33		556 89	183 68	445 42
Port Huron City,.	1		1156	772	9.0		370	1698 00	2450 00	1500 00
Riley,.....	7		307	242	6.1			339 48	32 76	28 25
St. Clair,.....	6	2	593	439	6.5		173	587 01	94 74	420 17
St. Clair City,....		1	648	450	10.0	365		1126 14		2442 00
Wales,.....	9		355	275	5.6		365	383 16		322 94
Total,.....23	110	14	9129	6337	6.3	2393	2647	10459 86	3657 85	8395 40

SHIAWASEE

Antrim,.....	2	5	310	249	5.5		150	363 86	24 16	15 75
Bennington,.....	5	1	282	268	5.2		253	358 64	70 88	322 22
Burns,.....	8		351	304	6.5		105	514 76	176 67	61 00
Caledonia,.....	5	2	612	502	6.0		263	724 83	9 45	1441 45
Fairfield,.....	5		118	96	5.0	188		130 01	53 24	
Hazleton, ...	6	1	119	75	4.8	172		162 86	25 25	354 19
Middlebury, ...	6	1	221	168	6.4		209	314 51	96 53	42 94
New Haven,.....	4	1	184	125	5.5		100	149 83		196 00
Owosso,.....	2	2	164	156	6.5		155	224 63	2 51	29 16
Owosso City,....		1	443	344	9.5			704 77	278 80	2781 76
Perry, ...	3	1	218	122	6.8		20	293 32	68 00	50 00
Rush,.....	4	1	145	102	3.8	225		75 56	29 56	205 00
Sciota,.....	5	1	182	156	5.9		245	259 19	137 94	336 55
Shiawassee, ...	5	3	508	448	6.1		328	632 37	41 91	336 30
Venice, ...	4		238	182	4.9			315 48		109 00
Vernon,.....	8	1	442	345	7.0		180	562 93	82 92	76 38
Woodhull,.....	6		206	160	6.0		90	243 55	128 47	204 62
Total,.....17	78	21	4743	3802	6.0	595	2098	6091 10	1283 83	6592 32

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
1485 00	17 00	3	12	561 92	192 74	333 07		6 29	8 75	2 50
700 00		2	5	500 12	115 92	264 36		3 78	10 00	4 00
3245 00	15 00	6	13	753 62	273 70	376 90		8 79	9 00	2 00
571 00		2	4	192 99	118 68	211 34				
1501 50	10 75	3	9	600 15	197 80	447 62		7 11	16 50	8 50
500 00	10 00	4	9	626 17	193 66	288 00		6 60		
2540 00	75	2	10	630 76	180 78	251 08	25 00			7 00
		1	8	337 50	186 30					
960 00	25 00	5	4	644 97	212 98	449 10		14 00		
250 00	5 00	1	8	227 00	60 26	237 21	40 00		4 00	2 00
340 00	2 50	2	2	162 00	40 48	132 44			9 00	3 00
440 00			7	152 25	38 18	136 62			6 00	2 00
895 00	47 00	4	5	751 92	255 95	212 63	25 00		6 00	3 50
1190 00	36 50	1	10	397 50	132 48	186 75		4 31	6 00	2 00
660 00	62 00	3	5	412 75	132 48	261 00		17 67	6 00	1 00
300 00			1	19 50	36 34	93 27	25 00		4 00	
825 00	13 00	2	3	240 00	88 64	169 17	25 00			
1343 00	50 50	3	13	998 80	213 90	338 59		62 05	9 00	4 00
18630 00		2	8	2441 00	557 52	1141 00	50 00			
775 00	20 00	5	7	366 87	140 30	239 05				
2068 00	30 00	1	12	646 78	237 82	349 19	25 00	7 75	31 50	11 50
3000 00	20 00	1	7	1938 00	326 14	800 00			9 00	
1740 00		2	11	419 41	161 49	221 31		5 00	16 00	5 50
43958 50	365 50	56	158	14021 98	4044 51	7139 70	215 00	143 35	150 75	58 50

COUNTY.

985 00	26 00	3	8	370 00	151 34	235 06			10 50	
1550 00	6 00	4	9	437 50	132 94	255 70			15 00	
1515 00	47 00	2	10	703 78	172 50	425 67				
5675 25	152 00	3	12	1353 00	238 74	526 85				9 00
210 00		4	3	182 80	31 74	132 60			6 60	2 00
1170 00	4 00	2	5	242 50	42 32	163 70			9 00	
480 00	3 00	1	13	460 28	108 56	205 96			9 00	3 50
770 00		4	3	256 00	74 98	180 83			13 00	1 50
1450 00	5 50	2	6	258 21	69 46	149 17			5 00	4 50
5500 00		1	5	1894 99	198 26	508 51				
		5	6	365 75	82 34	303 32			5 25	3 00
650 00	20 00	2	3	162 10	43 24	118 13			18 00	1 50
902 50	1 00	3	4	380 60	80 50	229 50			7 00	2 50
2005 00	31 00	7	5	643 73	227 24	426 67			16 50	7 00
750 00	31 00	1	6	217 50	100 74	228 67			10 25	2 00
1805 00	23 50	5	14	641 53	200 50	200 56			11 50	2 00
875 00		2	8	372 64	97 00	97 06			6 00	
26292 75	350 00	49	120	8942 91	2052 52	4406 02			142 00	38 50

ST. JOSEPH

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts,	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Burr Oak,.....	6	1	585	493	7.2		224	$ 852 30	$246 90	$ 153 18
Colon,.....	6	3	527	474	6.2		150	862 05	143 97	459 39
Constantine,.....	6	2	670	576	7.4		32	1108 05	77 78	903 25
Fabius,.....	6	3	34[illegible]	259	6.1		152	509 14	93 81	401 95
Fawn River,.....	5		22[illegible]	207	6.1		125	349 55	26 05	395 75
Florence,.....	5	2	333	3[illegible]8	7.3		337	860 82	105 92	423 00
Flowerfield, ...	[illegible]	1	394	307	6.3		252	586 06	151 44	90 60
Leonidas,.....	8	1	465	417	7.4		350	692 22	241 78	751 58
Lockport, ...	4	3	801	738	8.6			1536 72	10 00	2770 00
Mendon, ...	5	2	525	575	6.5		358	839 17	137 14	2055 60
Mottville,.....	5	2	266	260	8.0		386	648 34	23 18	337 26
Nottawa,.....	5	4	542	514	7.2		414	1416 52	211 60	662 10
Park, ...	5	2	491	411	7 9		190	940 73	10 68	55 00
Sherman,.....	4	1	21[illegible]	190	7.3		192	382 53	75 61	31 05
Sturgis,.....	4	1	538	46	8.8		45	1847 10	49 0[illegible]	1104 84
White Pigeon,...	5	[illegible]	511	457	8.0	350		1079 66	305 75	83 26
Total,.....16	83	29	7427	6673	7.3	350	3237	14521 00	1770 01	10677 20

TUSCOLA

Akron,.....	4		54	35	3.0		99	58 98	36 16	87 00
Almer,.	4		101	97	5 3		50	118 17	46 27	38 00
Arbela,.....	4	1	189	192	5.9			256 24	88 59	101 81
Columbia,.....	1		15	8	3.0			31 00	12 00	20 00
Denmark,.....	3		88	55	4.7		84	165 67		421 00
Elkland	2		3							100 00
Ellington, ...	2		19	21	6.7			73 00		5[illegible] 00
Fair Grove,.....	5		136	95	4.0	106		131 85	21 73	75 44
Fremont,.....	1	1	5[illegible]	3[illegible]	3.0	3[illegible]		97 80		84 00
Gilford,.....	2		5[illegible]	50	5 0		86	81 85	39 56	20 00
Indian Fields,....	1		20	20	3.0	75		22 96	16 25	198 50
Juniatta,.....	4	1	22[illegible]	164	6.3	185		271 51	103 62	188 61
Millington,.....	4	1	111	50	5.6		56	191 45		245 00
Sebewaing,.....	[illegible]		99	28	8 0	172		103 00		
Tuscola,.....	5		235	22[illegible]	5.5		160	304 16	144 28	206 50
Vassar,.....		1	126	110	7.0		433	287 87		876 88
Waterloo,.....	1		[illegible]							95 00
Watertown, ...		1	77	68	6.6	100		150 00	4 50	37 00
Total,.....18	46	6	1607	1239	4.7	668	972	2747 51	513 96	851 74

VAN BUREN

Almena,.....	3	3	337	281	7.3		412	419 46	145 59	105 63
Antwerp,.	8	1	551	491	7.3		562	566 39	435 07	670 18
Arlington,.....	5	[illegible]	28[illegible]	245	5.4		429	293 73	89 90	665 44
Bangor,.....	4	1	2[illegible]9	164	4.8	271		231 59	52 54	27 60
Bloomingdale,...	[illegible]	1	20[illegible]	210	5.6	334		224 [illegible]9	85 23	128 00
Columbia,.....	4	1	19	154	4.4		128	241 14	33 66	9 06
Decatur,.....	6	1	43[illegible]	33[illegible]	7 1		278	400 83	244 28	603 38
Deerfield,.....	3		67	59	[illegible].4		186	185 98		205 00
Geneva,.....	5		6[illegible]	67	5.0	196		116 57	14 75	11 60
Hamilton,.....	5		279	21[illegible]	6.6	557		385 58	71 07	62 50
Hartford,.	5	2	35[illegible]	21[illegible]	6 0	478		304 76	153 26	71 26
Keeler,.....	7	1	334	295	6.7		103	395 99	139 50	198 50
Lafayette,.....	5	2	632	61[illegible]	8.2		363	1010 99	230 81	663 06
Lawrence,.....	5	3	40[illegible]	33[illegible]	6.[illegible]		33[illegible]	541 07	114 41	206 00
Pine Grove,.....	5		17[illegible]	138	6.3		174	237 40		432 00
Porter,.....	8	2	395	36[illegible]	6.0		404	447 90	193 13	162 19
South Haven,....			117	91	6.7				55 63	183 35
Waverly,.....	4	4	293	245	6.4		518	378 26	140 55	132 50
Total,.....18	86	24	5344	4517	6.1	1830	3890	6381 73	2199 32	4536 65

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$4300 00	$ 27 00	4	8	$1141 59	$237 82	$ 747 91		$	$	$
2325 00		7	12	960 10	220 34	602 12		18 69	7 00	3 00
9300 00		10	11	1961 92	295 32	1079 80			20 00	7 00
2425 00	117 50	5	13	625 50	166 06	453 05		14 07		2 00
2215 00	74 00	5	5	417 39	111 78	304 70			8 00	5 00
1925 00	61 00	7	7	862 50	161 92	684 28		13 70		13 00
3710 00	13 50	5	10	658 07	161 92	414 00		14 92		2 00
3150 00	43 00	5	15	1030 47	191 36	538 76			23 00	13 00
12025 00	86 25	4	17	2247 58	342 70	498 61		29 04		
3375 00	21 00	5	9	1060 75	195 50	651 57		16 56	12 00	6 50
1558 00	50 00	5	8	653 50	113 62	583 28		10 79	12 50	4 50
5130 74	20 00	8	10	1739 25	255 76	1034 02		21 67	17 00	13 00
2575 00	15 00	5	10	921 6[illegible]	238 28	702 29		20 18	25 00	13 00
360 00	30 00	2	7	451 00	106 72	383 47			5 00	10 00
1950 00	11 00	5	8	1610 80	228 16	787 88		19 33	3 00	11 60
5275 00	23 00	4	7	1298 50	230 46				13 00	5 00
59593 74	591 75	86	152	17640 55	3257 72	9463 74		178 95	145 00	108 60

COUNTY.

706 00		1	2	90 13	17 48	72 57	20 50		2 50	1 00
300 00	45 00	1	4	136 50	22 54	95 72	50 00		9 00	3 50
535 00	30 50	2	7	360 71	95 22	183 91				
100 00			1	12 00		57 36			3 00	1 00
867 00			5	116 30	32 20	150 00	25 00			
						85 46				
125 00			4	65 50	4 60	130 51	65 25		3 50	
750 00	5 00	1	6	161 64	39 10	106 00	25 00		6 50	1 50
225 00			2	42 25	9 20	67 47	10 00		2 00	1 00
250 00			2	125 50	21 16	64 38			4 50	
300 00			1	23 75	5 96	40 00			3 00	
890 00	13 50	2	6	389 25	92 92	164 25			8 00	3 00
650 00		1	5	183 75	35 88	146 68			10 00	5 00
150 00	6 00	1	1	100 00	43 70	84 00			3 00	1 50
1123 00	2 00	2	8	410 79	152 26	536 00	50 00		17 00	9 00
4000 00		1	1	170 00						
						54 18	27 09		3 00	
300 00			6	155 50	32 66	122 00	10 00		10 00	
11271 00	102 00	12	61	2543 59	603 98	2160 49	282 34		85 00	26 50

COUNTY.

1650 00	10 00	4	6	602 00	159 16	289 91		48 44		
3833 00	5 00	6	12	1016 13	245 18	475 50	118 86	74 62	18 25	6 00
1823 00	20 00	5	8	430 65	122 82	243 50	25 00	37 35	13 00	5 50
425 00		3	5	283 88	78 66	167 65	30 90	25 90	30 00	6 00
885 00		3	4	298 25	92 00	210 51	105 25	28 00	10 00	8 50
350 00		1	5	210 20	79 58	219 00			11 50	4 00
2000 00	22 00	4	11	760 63	174 80	310 00	77 56	56 84	6 00	
446 00	14 50	2	2	132 75	34 96	137 68		10 64		
380 00	2 50	1	4	146 00		148 00		11 00	6 00	
1800 00		2	7	376 04	107 18	278 00		32 62	13 50	50
800 00	9 00	4	6	481 45	174 34	113 32		53 16	8 75	
2100 00		3	13	645 11	125 12	355 67		40 88	12 00	6 00
6075 00	10 00	5	13	1706 89	298 54	644 00	91 99	90 86		
1335 00	17 00	6	9	659 70	186 76	358 45				
960 00			10	276 75	58 88	183 68		20 58	8 00	2 00
1098 00		7	13	644 84	182 62	269 97		59 36	22 00	12 00
		2	3	287 00	58 42	196 02				
2155 00	27 00	2	13	592 44	115 92	262 00		35 28	18 00	10 00
28115 00	137 00	60	144	9648 71	2294 94	4862 86	448 60	625 53	177 00	60 50

WASHTENAW

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Ann Arbor,.....	5	1	464	346	8.9	330		$1210 00	$ 58 55	$ 358 00
Ann Arbor City,.		1	1406	1307	10.0		300	2800 12	1201 56	8363 75
Augusta,.....	6	2	362	266	6.7		362	452 25	151 14	159 38
Bridgewater,....	5	4	439	374	6.6		362	826 38	87 91	115 00
Dexter,.....	6	2	364	286	7.2		302	711 99	24 80	126 00
Freedom,.....	7	2	562	336	6.0	591		813 16	103 93	253 06
Lima,.....	5	2	325	268	7.8	376		648 38	88 58	222 72
Lodi,.....	6	1	366	281	7.5		245	883 49	71 37	90 80
Lyndon, ...	4	3	360	333	6.3		211	316 90	78 58	18 00
Manchester,.....	8	2	555	433	7.0	625		1008 21	266 03	275 14
Northfield,.....	5	3	391	346	7.6			780 98	101 57	211 45
Pittsfield,.....	5	3	385	333	7.6	650		1148 16	45 05	801 00
Salem,.....	5	1	295	276	8.0		363	786 19	20 90	26 00
Saline,.....	6	4	586	511	6.9		228	1154 38	284 99	538 97
Scio,.....	5	7	798	658	7.5			1751 34	552 16	1060 00
Sharon,.....	9		347	334	6.1	472		743 48	89 28	185 92
Superior,.....	8	2	524	327	8.1	538		919 97	21 17	195 16
Sylvan,.....	5	3	548	454	7.4		219	697 52	385 15	1773 12
Webster,.....	5	2	280	264	6.9		312	566 86	77 15	68 60
York,.....	4	3	460	440	8.0		432	902 31	96 14	714 88
Ypsilanti,.....	5	3	424	377	8.0		72	938 53	134 61	78 60
Ypsilanti City,...		1	1300	1132	10.0		100	2020 00		8800 00
Total,.....22	112	52	11541	9682	7.6	3602	3508	21980 61	3940 63	34375 45

WAYNE

Brownstown,....	6	2	508	370	8.2	710		$ 496 71	17 66	$ 145 50
Canton,.....	5	4	557	456	8.3		296	894 58	134 97	163 65
Dearborn,.....	7	1	588	464	6.6		334	728 09	285 79	377 00
Detroit,.....	1		14159	4629	11.0			6127 24		42416 00
Ecorse,.....	7		776	419	7.4	400		796 06		763 44
Greenfield,.....	10	1	788	572	7.6	677		1429 63		916 28
Grosse Pointe,...	6	1	723	376	7.3	522		1032 61		182 54
Hamtramck,.....	6	1	576	378	7.3	741		1352 78	66 72	654 00
Huron,.....	4		213	149	8.6		114	203 95	28 56	119 95
Livonia,.....	7	1	510	411	7.7		359	586 78	311 07	444 98
Monguagon,.....	3	1	415	279	8.0	285		543 35		511 51
Nankin,.....	6	3	820	646	7.0		479	825 10	350 27	194 00
Plymouth,.....	6	3	987	763	8 0	1061		1449 24	825 50	421 48
Redford,.....	10		626	449	7.7		597	1108 51	150 98	191 15
Romulus,.....	5	2	434	332	6 3		482	458 20	43 95	193 25
Springwells,.....	4	1	520	194	6.2	400		631 46		358 48
Sumpter,.....	2	3	261	167	6.6		463	215 51	44 40	74 25
Taylor,..... ...	2	3	261	173	5.6		223	296 89	26 85	179 23
Van Buren,.....	6	2	520	446	7.7	500		672 10	175 26	99 52
Total,.....19	103	29	24302	11673	7.6	5196	3347	19848 89	2461 98	48436 21

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
$3950 00	$ 5 00	4	9	$1245 50	$ 212 98	$ 870 83	$ 25 00	$22 90	$	$ 6 00
52000 00	500 00	8	11	5741 29	677 12	2123 00		72 62		
2355 00	25 00	4	10	669 62	174 34	336 10		20 53	19 00	
2400 00	35 00	7	9	800 00	208 38	668 00	25 00	22 50	12 0	7 50
1600 00	15 00	7	9	700 78	168 36	474 60	30 00	18 07	8 00	
1125 00		7	8	777 00	267 71	497 00		28 64		
3191 00	6 00	5	11	718 65	156 40	617 28		16 77		5 00
1990 00	6 00	5	7	712 00	178 02	893 04		19 11	16 50	5 00
2045 00	20 50	4	9	864 25	159 16	820 00		17 08		
1714 00	4 00	8	11	1181 65	246 5	246 54	25 00	22 36	15 00	8 50
1480 00	8 00	8	7	932 00	205 67	646 00	35 00			
5335 00	39 25	7	9	987 38	179 40	920 00		19 24	10 00	24 00
2125 00		8	7	722 12	143 98	800 00		10 90	10 00	6 00
3995 00	80 00	6	15	1401 25	266 34	938 38		28 58	28 00	
11905 00	26 00	8	17	2538 00	359 26	538 00	25 00	40 50	19 00	1 00
2900 00	12 50	6	10	709 25	150 88	625 60	25 00	16 23	10 00	4 00
2120 00	9 00	5	15	911 58	230 46	844 95		24 00	16 00	9 00
2350 00	5 00	6	10	939 00	246 10	579 00	287 48	26 41		
2120 00	20 00	5	8	694 25	133 40	700 21		14 34		
3249 50	7 00	6	8	981 10	204 70	791 74		21 96	15 50	6 00
3900 00		3	18	946 50	197 80	922 05		22 34	13 00	
50000 00	1000 00	3	13	6500 00	471 96	1500 00				
156059 50	1824 25	131	231	31273 17	5238 99	16851 72	477 48	485 08	192 00	82 00

COUNTY.

1225 00		3	11	524 50	243 80	244 13	25 00		14 00	5 00
3560 00	1 00	8	10	1012 50	263 58	631 62		6 60	14 50	5 00
3400 00	5 00	6	10	967 34	270 02	550 90		6 78	19 00	
130000 00	500 00	12	60	25000 00	6075 68			151 89		
1795 00		7	6	1307 50	328 44	460 05			25 00	10 60
3745 00	56 00	11	12	1650 99	370 30	982 84	25 00	9 27	27 00	11 00
2505 00		5	5	1080 00	367 58	990 68		8 04	12 00	5 00
2850 00	72 00	5	5	1103 00	268 64	1154 00	50 00	6 73	15 00	3 00
550 00	5 00	2	3	296 00	92 92	96 00				
2310 50	5 00	7	9	953 07	218 04	439 13		5 47		
750 00	50 00	3	4	774 88	192 28	361 74		4 82	2 00	
3005 00	20 00	6	13	1128 65	345 00	514 87		8 64	25 00	8 50
6350 00	100 00	6	17	2463 33	424 12	978 12		59 41	31 50	5 50
3345 00	23 00	7	12	1276 75	284 44	603 14		7 08		
1250 00	5 00	4	10	410 75	201 94	256 94		5 06	20 00	10 00
840 00	12 00	2	2	652 00	214 86	548 68		9 68		
1100 00		3	6	252 25	109 02	140 29		2 75	8 00	5 00
795 15	2 50	2	7	359 75	110 86	154 00		2 80	9 50	4 50
1675 00	20 00	5	10	754 00	235 52	500 00		12 60	10 00	9 00
171150 65	876 50	103	212	51968 26	10614 54	9607 13	100 00	307 62	241 50	81 50

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S REPORTS

COUNTIES.	Number of Townships.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.
Allegan,	23	114	11	5190	4222	5.6	1898	2614	$7171 35
Alpena,	1	1		73	31	3.0			19 32
Barry,	16	93	23	4980	4016	6.1	1501	2841	5052 57
Bay,	4	6		730	505	6.4	147	4	1440 94
Berrien,	20	101	23	7675	6060	5.8	2661	2918	11731 90
Branch,	16	94	33	7087	6400	6.0	424	4008	10622 17
Calhoun,	22	109	49	9456	8135	7.3	1439	5501	15011 60
Cass,	13	91	15	6121	5024	7.4	1700	3794	9000 54
Cheboygan,	2	3		110	97	5.5		190	478 82
Chippewa,	1	1		435	81	10.0	237		471 87
Clinton,	16	92	22	4896	3967	5.5	500	2481	6164 71
Eaton,	15	103	26	5853	5288	5.9	2023	2878	8825 94
Genesee,	19	102	45	7879	6746	6.5	722	3672	10544 64
Grand Traverse,	5	11		400	213	4.3	54	105	347 27
Gratiot,	15	45	11	1458	1034	4.2	33	603	1473 40
Hillsdale,	18	131	34	9222	7984	7.2	785	4500	14385 30
Houghton,	5	9		1417	659	7.3	166	24	2580 97
Huron,	4	7		319	180	4.1	21	195	285 98
Ingham,	17	92	35	6394	5784	6.7	1113	2680	8913 28
Ionia,	16	94	25	6063	5281	6.4	2134	1098	7745 98
Isabella,	3	6	3	194	151	4.5	33		330 98
Jackson,	20	116	40	8665	7880	7.1		4196	15451 32
Kalamazoo,	16	95	31	8010	6857	6.5	325	3478	12392 58
Kent,	24	136	42	10166	8177	6.8	3552	2033	16990 64
Lapeer,	16	68	28	5093	3978	6.3	669	1732	5849 73
Leelanaw,	2	4		250	131	6.3	182		
Lenawee,	21	143	51	13383	10319	7.3	4143	6977	24527 47
Livingston,	15	93	33	6203	5862	6 6	1601	2878	8680 15
Mackinac,	3	4		473	276	4.3	406		550 08
Macomb,	14	77	33	8256	6226	7.1	821	2710	13065 98
Manistee,	2	5		155	121	5.3	156	280	482 11
Manitou,	1	2		355	65	6.5		154	151 14
Marquette,	1	2		312	180	8.0	674		1808 04
Mason,	1	1		31	22	3.0			
Mecosta,	2	4	1	128	119	5 5	25		210 30
Midland,	3	4	1	257	186	6.4	90	374	1051 23
Monroe,	15	88	23	7843	5463	7.1	3532	2296	10533 04
Montcalm,	11	35	4	1257	1032	4.9	426	589	1787 14
Muskegon,	7	19	3	807	686	4.9	578	145	1382 25
Newaygo,	9	20	3	829	710	5.2	210	146	1376 60
Oakland,	25	152	69	13101	11387	7.2	3186	7368	25111 99
Oceana,	4	9		189	110	4.5	14		134 28
Ontonagon,	4	3	1	792	544	8.8	82	560	2775 30
Ottawa,	14	62	11	3908	3023	6.3	1827	1233	5188 50
Saginaw,	20	58	9	3972	2525	5.4	1280	1516	5391 09
Sanilac,	13	45	5	2423	1664	4.8	805	875	2619 54
Shiawassee,	17	78	21	4743	3802	6.0	595	2098	6091 10
St. Clair,	23	110	14	9129	6337	6 3	2393	2647	10459 86
St. Joseph,	16	83	29	7427	6673	7.3	350	3237	14521 00
Tuscola,	18	46	6	1607	1239	4.6	668	972	2747 51
Van Buren,	18	86	24	5344	4517	6.1	1830	3890	6381 73
Washtenaw,	22	113	52	11541	9682	7.6	3602	3508	21980 61
Wayne,	19	103	29	24302	11673	7.6	5196	3347	19848 89
Total,*	647	3169	918	246802	193107	6.2	56769	100291	$352847 83

*The result is here not exactly as stated in the body of the report, in consequence of amendments in the reports received since the Superintendent's Report was in print.

FOR THE YEAR 1860, BY COUNTIES.

Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.	Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.
$1710 10	$ 5126 85	$ 24416 76	$ 144 25	61	152	$ 9492 56	$2219 96
17 50					1	60 00	
1811 06	4178 17	26522 00	303 60	52	161	8523 84	2182 24
	276 7[illegible]	3975 00	71 00	4	8	1516 25	315 10
1079 74	6597 45	66583 [illegible]	371 00	8	16[illegible]	15133 28	3353 86
2192 44	4614 7	40001 0[illegible]	387 00	85	183	13762 88	3216 32
3697 90	10554 33	63430 51	1846 50	111	2 4	21802 25	4428 50
2298 84	7347 96	29392 40	409 25	87	128	12412 13	2730 10
	32 00	200 00	70 00	6		379 25	54 28
	250 00	500 00		1	1	269 50	205 16
1083 30	2651 34	16863 2[illegible]	186 00	74	131	7925 85	2190 06
1[illegible]5 05	2793 74	31245 5[illegible]	425 00	66	18[illegible]	11601 36	2685 94
1677 3	12478 86	55887 00	516 50	88	208	15329 60	3476 68
98 50	248 30	1345 00	5 00	3	9	565 34	124 20
477 41	737 52	4868 00	11 00	22	49	2050 95	540 04
4198 65	6923 76	46464 00	615 50	131	2.5	17649 8[illegible]	4112 86
	5123 46	4075 00	20 00	11	2	2396 00	397 90
135 75	1094 63	230 00	41 50		7	425 26	126 04
1707 24	4520 92	38230 50	421 50	72	169	11335 8[illegible]	2842 34
2360 36	3547 43	35017 00	185 00	79	161	10787 15	2768 74
81 51	383 50	956 00	12 00		11	272 50	27 60
3000 41	8470 37	64930 97	899 50	128	207	19158 48	3898 50
2772 88	13966 58	56112 25	288 00	93	182	15489 68	3427 00
1980 42	18233 11	51877 50	521 75	108	245	22461 33	4412 32
1005 75	1945 69	11625 79	109 00	46	106	5957 73	2222 26
100 00	250 00	550 00		3	1	682 00	123 74
3565 46	21043 61	111380 00	6[illegible]9 03	140	297	29550 27	5928 48
2420 58	2012 58	26079 75	238 5[illegible]	100	146	11261 59	2842 02
140 00	415 59	1200 00	5 00	3	1	695 00	258 52
1282 18	7022 45	37812 00	413 50	74	144	14256 61	3807 42
9 00	702 42	1356 00		2	3	566 00	50 14
40 89	16 37	700 00			2	192 00	89 24
73 12	1347 09	9100 00	75 00	3	4	1011 00	105 09
22 75	103 03	100 00	15 00		1	22 75	
57 64	833 87	1860 00		1	5	236 50	34 50
30 00	183 00	1175 00	39 00	2	8	835 34	109 48
777 37	3890 99	35451 00	349 50	64	142	12480 45	3594 90
491 75	918 72	5224 00	44 00	12	49	1936 96	509 68
200 78	1622 41	3536 00	5 00	5	27	1834 96	332 12
482 45	1101 87	3967 00	92 75	13	27	1899 36	331 66
3169 51	8434 77	67880 25	514 00	18[illegible]	278	27954 55	6040 72
137 83	308 61	605 00	6 00	1	9	291 91	120 52
	2873 57	4200 00	160 00	3	5	2248 67	339 36
625 38	4718 08	17398 00	303 00	40	77	6995 50	1666 58
456 25	5247 95	13976 00	167 00	22	72	6298 48	1482 42
536 29	2025 21	7984 50	145 0	22	47	3511 71	967 84
1223 83	6592 32	26292 75	350 00	49	126	8942 91	2052 52
3657 85	8395 40	43958 50	365 50	56	158	14021 98	4044 51
1770 01	10677 20	59598 74	591 75	86	152	17640 55	3[illegible]57 72
513 96	2851 74	11271 00	10[illegible] 00	12	61	2543 59	[illegible]03 98
2199 32	4536 65	28115 00	137 00	60	144	9648 71	2[illegible]94 94
3940 63	24375 45	156059 50	1824 25	131	23[illegible]	31273 17	5238 99
2461 98	48436 21	171150 65	876 50	103	212	51968 26	10614 54
67484 87	292924 47	1618[illegible]59 34	14787 69	2586	5335	468[illegible]38 56	108[illegible]3 62

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Library.	Whole No. meetings of Inspectors.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
Allegan,	$ 5908 73	$ 210 00	$ 167 13	114	$ 177 50	$ 57 00
Alpena,	19 32					
Barry,	3114 15	116 00		101	187 90	74 00
Bay,	1318 60			12	29 75	15 50
Berrien,	8823 81	175 00	452 50	115	131 00	57 50
Branch,	7745 82	95 20		117	224 00	93 00
Calhoun,	11587 23		402 32	110	187 50	106 00
Cass,	6499 80	5 00	731 04	81	119 50	60 50
Cheboygan,	174 53	25 00	85 22	9	14 00	1 50
Chippewa,	286 44			3	30 00	
Clinton,	4366 50	117 30		97	132 75	37 00
Eaton,	4891 41	124 30		95	162 50	76 50
Genesee,	7305 62	389 97		90	170 50	67 50
Grand Traverse,	712 05	65 01		5		
Gratiot,	1579 07	253 80		59	110 00	22 00
Hillsdale,	9192 07	130 00	196 65	89	212 50	121 00
Houghton,	1745 95		75 77	8		
Huron,	211 33	15 00	1 54	7	4 50	2 00
Ingham,	5513 09	25 00	73 87	105	150 00	88 25
Ionia,	5596 03			110	186 25	69 50
Isabella,	898 21			10	9 00	2 00
Jackson,	11799 54	169 29		124	241 00	149 00
Kalamazoo,	9620 60	427 68		100	212 50	48 75
Kent,	11898 44	81 00	121 15	137	226 75	86 00
Lapeer,	3819 37	142 11		71	145 00	68 50
Leelanaw,	71 36	35 00		4	1 00	
Lenawee,	19560 93	200 00	568 63	126	275 50	129 00
Livingston,	6086 22	115 12		90	110 00	44 50
Mackinac,	362 41		25 00	6	29 00	5 00
Macomb,	8864 30			89	141 50	59 00
Manistee,	440 14	50 00		4		
Manitou,	56 79			2	6 00	5 00
Marquette,	1709 86			2		
Mason,	225 91			1	2 00	50
Mecosta,	622 19	140 00		5	14 00	
Midland,	1324 52	309 03	20 00	12	30 00	8 00
Monroe,	6651 68		268 67	57	85 50	41 50
Montcalm,	1614 90	100 00	17 40	44	113 12	31 50
Muskegon,	1169 10	25 00		24	53 50	3 00
Newaygo,	1545 67	150 00		37	27 00	10 00
Oakland,	8606 62	25 00	1273 25	151	219 25	90 00
Oceana,	955 92		58 27	13	7 50	
Ontonagon,	2575 82	100 00		3		
Ottawa,	3680 56	118 88		67	119 25	39 00
Saginaw,	4864 93	400 00	32 28	95	135 75	44 50
Sanilac,	2058 40	130 00	47 00	39	86 00	16 00
Shiawassee,	4406 02			79	142 00	38 50
St. Clair,	7139 70	215 00	143 35	143	150 75	58 50
St. Joseph,	9403 74		178 95	91	145 00	108 60
Tuscola,	2160 49	282 34		65	85 00	26 50
Van Buren,	4862 86	448 66	625 53	126	177 00	60 50
Washtenaw,	16851 72	474 48	485 08	151	192 00	82 00
Wayne,	9607 13	100 00	207 62	119	241 50	81 50
Total,	$262,130 80	$5,985 17	$6,358 22	3414	$5,680 52	$2,285 10